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Pro-Slavery.

From the Democratic Review.

THE TEXAS QUESTION.*

Che sarà sarà—what must be, must be—and, in general, the sooner therefore it is, the better. Suppose a powerful magnet suspended in the air—and near it, within the full force of its attraction, suppose a piece of iron similarly suspended, and free to obey the call of the mysterious metallic sympathy; while they are thus situated, so long as they are forcibly held asunder by any other sufficient counterbalancing force, their natural instinct toward cohesion, may be, for the time, frustrated; but the moment that obstacle is removed, or relaxed, they rush together—and the result is *annexation*. That Texas is to be, sooner or later, included in the Union, we have long,—nay, ever since the battle of San Jacinto—regarded as an event already indelibly inscribed in the book of future fate and necessity. The questions of time and mode we have looked upon as comparatively of minor moment. As for the latter, the question of *mode*—even if the case had presented any serious obstacle of political formality, he has read all history in vain, who may yet imagine, that in the larger transactions of nations, there is ever much difficulty about a *way*, when there is any very earnest *will* to find one. And as for the former question, that of *time*, it has all along been manifest, that the time would be on the day when the South should arouse itself to a combined and determined demand for the reception of Texas into the confederation; and when that just jealousy of English power and English ambition, on our continent, which is a strong pervading sentiment throughout all the sections of the Union, should become sufficiently alarmed, to counterbalance the repugnance with which the first suggestion of the proposition would be received by the North. These two conditions would probably be pretty nearly coincident, mutually connected, as they indeed are with each other. Their conjunction must fix the date of the inevitably future annexation;—that that conjunction is now close at hand, if not already arrived, the signs are neither few nor equivocal.

The opposition to it, is doubtless to be active and vehement. As a new element in our politics, it is not, perhaps, easy to calculate its exact operation. It is believed by some that it will deeply convulse the whole North, and become a subject of new party division, sufficient to destroy, and re-construct our present organization of parties. This expectation we regard, however, as immensely exaggerated, if not destitute of foundation. It is not unlikely that the annexation may go into effect with a facility which will surprise us all. Resistance will be half paralyzed, in advance, by the pressure of the general consciousness of its inutility—of that political certainty, and that geographical fitness and propriety of the measure, against which it will be ruin to contend; nor can the feebleness and diffusion of a mere negative opposition, on the one side, on abstract grounds of theoretical speculation unconnected, with any present and palpable material interests, long withstand the attacking energy of positive determination on the other, combined, organized, and under a strong stimulus of both interest and passion. The South—(and the South knows it full well)—has only to call for it with that powerful influence which it derives from the close balance of the two great national parties, to secure pretty soon the emulous favor of both of the latter at the North,—unless, indeed, the other great sections of the Union were excited and rallied by far stronger antagonist reasons than any existing in the present case.

Far from us the proposition that a wrong should be unresistingly acquiesced in, at the very outset of its attempt to assert itself, because it may be known in advance that resistance must be fruitless. The very magnitude of its power, on the contrary, should only stimulate a true moral bravery to those untried extremes of effort in which despair often finds successful resources which the boldest hope could not have anticipated;—or, at any rate, resistance in such a case, is that performance of individual duty which at least satisfies conscience, discharges responsibility, and provides the best consolation for the future, when the triumphant wrong shall have established itself. If we regarded the annexation as a measure of this character, we certainly should not allow ourselves to be found in the rear rank of those struggling against it, faint as might be the chance of success in the honorably hopeless effort. It is only because we do not so regard it—because, *if it should be carried into effect in a proper manner*, there appears to us but little sound and solid foundation for the objections with which it is denounced in advance—that we present it in this aspect, and introduce into the qestion this element; namely, that the annexation, as a practical fact, must be, and will be, and therefore may as well be allowed to come peaceably into existence, with as little disturbance of our temper, and as little waste of our time and trouble, as possible.

For ourselves, we stand impartially aloof from the opposing passions which already confront each other with angry scowls on this question. We are neither southerners, to desire the annexation for the purpose of propping up that side of the fast falling equilibrium in the federal government, between the free and the slave States;—nor abolitionists, who, erroneously making the question of slavery a political and a federal question, with equal vehemence, for the same reason, deprecate that event. We occupy a position midway between the two, and, as we believe, overlooking both—connected by strong sympathies with what is good and true on the side of each, yet unblinded by the peculiar and partial prejudices of either. Our range of vision, therefore, commanded by such a position, over the broad expanse of the whole question, is at least a more comprehensive, even if it should happen to be a less clear and just one, than that to be taken from either of these narrower points of view.

That Texas must sooner or later, from the very nature and necessity of things, coalesce into one political unity with the rest of the great confederacy, whose main seat is destined to be the vast valley of the Mississippi, can scarcely fail to strike the most careless eye that will cast a glance over any map of the continent of North America. What do we there behold? Two great ranges of mountains, running parallel with the coasts of the two oceans, and converging toward each other, till the one, the Alleghanies, abuts on the eastern side of the Gulf, while, the other the Rocky mountains, continue sits southward course through Mexico, and shooting off a forking branch, which commences at the northeastern angle of Mexico, in latitude about 42, and longitude about 110, and in like manner abuts on the western side of the Gulf. This forking branch, composing the eastern wall of the narrow valley of the Del Norte, of which the main trunk of the Rocky mountains, or Cordilleras, composes the western wall, constitutes the greater part of the western boundary of Texas, the line of which is continued to the Gulf by the river Nueces. The broad area between these two lines of natural demarcation of territory, constitutes what is usually designated as the great Valley of the West, or of the Mississippi*—the magnificent region allotted already, by the unequivocal finger of Providence, for the main centre and home of the great republican confederated empire of the West. On each side, between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic, eastward, and between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific, westward, there may be side supporters, as it were, to the vast central trunk of population and power—its outposts and outports to command the tribute of the two oceans, and to connect it by the flying bridge of an illimitable commerce with the other continents, Europe and Asia. That the whole of this valley region, thus symmetrically planned and adapted to its grand destiny, in the possession of the race sent there for the providential purpose—bounded on the north by the chain of the inland seas, which is almost a misnomer to call lakes, and on the south, resting on the northern line of the Gulf of Mexico, must, *must*, sooner or later, come together into one homogeneous unity of political system, is a simple geographical fact, which can only be questioned, as it appears to us, by one equally blind in mental and physical vision. Of this region, Texas forms an integral and essential part. It is a huge fragment, artificially broken off from the corner, the unseemly rupture striking far inward, and even approaching, in very uncomfortable nearness, to two of the most important, if not vital points of the interior structure; namely, the Mississippi at the juncture of the Red river, and one of the two great arteries of communication with Oregon, through the southern pass of the mountains.

We have above admitted as the western boundary of Texas, the small river Nueces, and the forking branch or offshoot from the Rocky mountains, which forms the eastern wall of the narrow valley of the Del Norte, in accordance with the Mexican arrangement of its provincial boundaries, though, as it is well known, Texas maintains the Del Norte itself, as her western line, which is indeed the line of our original and foolishly ceded right; and which, as the greatest natural line of landmark and separation, affords, undoubtedly, the proper boundary between us and Mexico. As the strip of territory between these two lines is narrow, and of little importance, it cannot constitute any serious difficulty in the adjustment of the main question between the two countries, which arises out of the peculiar, and indeed anomalous relation of Texas to them both. In speaking of the annexation of the latter to the Union, or rather *re-annexation*, to use the favorite term of its friends, we shall, of course, be understood to refer to the Del Norte, as its western boundary.

On this point, of the natural fitness and propriety of the proposed re-union, as a question of political geography, as also on that of the intrinsic value of the territory in question, we cannot do better than quote Mr. Walker's clear and strong exposition of it, though we confess we are but little influenced by the merely military bearings of the argument. After enumerating the efforts made by the last three administrations, commencing with Adams and Clay, in 1825, to readjust this unhappy mutilation of our southwestern territory, Mr. Walker proceeds:

"The reasons assigned in 1825, 1827, 1829, 1833, and 1835, for the re-annexation of Texas, apply now with full force. These reasons were, that the Sabine, as a boundary, was too near New Orleans; that the defense of that city was rendered insecure; and that the Arkansas and Red river, and all their tributaries, ought to be in our own exclusive possession. The present boundary is the worst which could be devised. It is a succession of steps and curves, carving out the great valley of the West into a shape that is absolutely hideous. It surrenders the Red river, and Arkansas, and their numerous tributaries, for thousands of miles, to a foreign power. It brings that power upon the Gulf, within a day's sail of the mouth of the Mississippi, and in the interior, by the curve of the Sabine, within about one hundred miles of the Mississippi. It places that power, for many hundred miles, on the banks of the Red river, in immediate contact with sixty thousand Indian warriors of our own, and with very many thousand of the fiercest savage tribes in Texas, there to be armed and equipped for the work of death and desolation. It enables a foreign power, with such aids, to descend the Red river, to the junction of the Mississippi, there to cut off all communication from above or below, to arrest at that point all boats which were descending with their troops and munitions of war, for the defense of New Orleans, and fall down suddenly on that city, thus isolated from the rest of the Union, and subjected to certain ruin.

"From the mouth of the Mississippi to the Sabine, there is not a single harbor where an American vessel of war could find shelter; but westward of the mouth of the Sabine, in Texas, are several deep bays and harbors; and Galveston, one of these, has a depth of water equal to that at the mouth of the Mississippi. Looking into the interior, along this extraordinary boundary, we find a foreign power stretching for many hundred miles along the Sabine to the Red river; thence west several hundred miles along that river to the western boundary of our Indian territories; thence north to the Arkansas, and up that stream to the southern boundary of the territory of Oregon, and at a point which, according to the recent most able survey of Lieutenant Fremont, is within twenty miles of the pass of the Rocky mountains, which secures the entrance to Oregon. We thus place a foreign power there, to move eastward or westward, upon the valley of the Columbia or Mississippi. We place this power north of St. Louis, north of a portion of Iowa, and south of New Orleans, and along this line for several thousand miles in our rear.

"Such is the boundary at present given to the valley of the West; such the imminent dangers to which it is subjected of Indian massacre; such the dismemberment of the great valley, and of many of the noblest streams and tributaries of the Mississippi; such the surrender of so many hundred miles of our coast, with so many bays and harbors; such the hazard to which New Orleans is subjected, and the outlet of all our commerce to the gulf. Such is our present boundary; and it can be exchanged for one that will give us perfect security, that will place our own people, and our own settlements in rear of the Indian tribes, and that will cut them off from foreign influence; that will restore to us the uninterrupted navigation of the Red river, and Arkansas, and of all their tributaries; that will place us at the north, upon a point to command the pass of Oregon, and on the south, to secure New Orleans, and render certain the command of the Gulf of Mexico. In pursuing our ancient and rightful boundary, before we surrender Texas, along the Del Norte, we are brought, by a western curve of that great river, to a point within four hundred miles of the Pacific ocean, and where the waters of the Del Norte almost commingle with those that flow into the Western ocean. Up to this point, on the Del Norte, it is navigable for steamboats; and from that point to the Pacific, is a good route for caravans, and where, it is believed, the Pacific may be united with the Del Norte and the Gulf, by a railroad, not longer than that which now unites Buffalo and Boston; and where, even now, without such a road, we could command the trade of all the northern States of Mexico, and of a very large portion of the western coast of America.

"The importance of Texas, is thus described by Mr. Clay, in his speech of the 3d of April, 1820:

"'All the accounts concurred in representing Texas to be extremely valuable. Its superficial extent was three or four times greater than that of Florida. The climate was delicious; the soil fertile; the margins of the rivers abounding in live oak; and the country admitting of easy settlement. It possessed, moreover, if he were not misinformed, one of the finest ports in the Gulf of Mexico. The productions of which it was capable were suited to our wants. The unfortunate captive of St. Helena, wished for ships, commerce, and colonies. We have them all, if we do not wantonly throw them away. The colonies of other countries are separated from them by vast seas, requiring great expense to protect them, and are held subject to a constant risk of their being torn from their grasp. Our colonies, on the contrary, are united to, and form a part of, our continent; and the same Mississippi, from whose rich deposit the best of them (Louisiana) has been formed, will transport on her bosom, the brave, the patriotic men from her tributary streams, to defend and preserve the next most valuable—the province of Texas. He was not disposed to disparage Florida; but its intrinsic value was incomparably less than that of Texas.'

"In the letter of instructions from Mr. Madison, as Secretary of State, of the 29th July, 1803, he says, 'the acquisition of the Floridas is still to be pursued.' He adds, the exchange of any part of western Louisiana, which Spain may propose for 'the cession of the Floridas,' 'is inadmissible.' 'In intrinsic value, there is no equality.' 'We are the less disposed, also, to make sacrifices to obtain the Floridas, because their position, and the manifest course of events *guaranty an early and reasonable acquisition of them*.' In Mr. Madison's letter, also, as Secretary of State, of the 8th July, 1804, he announced the opposition of Mr. Jefferson 'to a perpetual relinquishment of *any territory*, whatever, eastward of the Rio Bravo.' In the message of President Houston, of the 5th May, 1837, he says that Texas contains 'four-fifths of all the live-oak now in the world.' Cotton will be its great staple, and some sugar and molasses will be produced.—The grape, the olive, and indigo, and cocoa, and nearly all the fruits of the tropics, will be grown there, also. In Texas are valuable mines of gold and silver; the silver mine on the San Saba having been examined, and found to be among the richest in the world.

"In the recent debate in the British parliament, Lord Brougham said: 'The importance of Texas could not be overrated. It was a country of the greatest capabilities, and was, in extent, full as large as France. It possessed a soil of the finest and most fertile character, and it was capable of producing all tropical produce; and its climate was of a most healthy character. It had access to the Gulf, to the river Mississippi, with which it communicated by means of the Red river.' The possession of Texas would insure to us the trade of Santa Fé, and all the northern States of Mexico. Above all, Texas is a large and indispensable portion of the valley of the West. That valley once was all our own; but it has been dismembered by a treaty, formed when the West held neither of the high executive stations of the government, and was wholly unrepresented in the cabinet of Washington. The Red river and Arkansas, divided and mutilated, now flow, with their numerous tributaries, for many thousand miles, through the territory of a foreign power; and the West has been forced back along the Gulf, from the Del Norte to the Sabine. If, then, it be true that the sacrifice of Texas was made with painful reluctance, all those who united in the surrender, will rejoice at the re-acquisition.

"This is no question of the purchase of new territory, but of the re-annexation of that which once was all our own. It is not a question of the extension of our limits, but of the restoration of former boundaries. It proposes no new addition to the valley of the Mississippi; but of its reunion, and all its waters once more under our dominion. If the Creator had separated Texas from the Union by mountain barriers, the Alps and the Andes, these might be plausible objections; but he has planned down the whole valley, including Texas, and united every atom of the soil and every drop of the waters of the mighty whole. He has linked their rivers with the great Mississippi, and marked, and united the whole for the dominion of one government and the residence of one people; and it is impious in man to attempt to dissolve this great and glorious Union. Texas is a part of Kentucky, a portion of the same great valley. It is a part of New-York and Pennsylvania, a part of Maryland, and Virginia, and Ohio, and of all the western States, whilst the Tennessee unites with it the waters of Georgia, Alabama, and Carolina. The Alleghany, commencing its course in New-York, and with the Youghiogany from Maryland, and Monongahela from Virginia, merging with the beautiful Ohio, at the metropolis of Western Pennsylvania, embrace the streams of Texas, at the mouths of the Arkansas and Red rivers, whence their waters flow in kindred union to the Gulf. And here let me say, that New-York ought to reclaim for the Alleghany, its true original name, *the Ohio*, of which it is a part, and so marked and called by that name in the British maps, prior to 1776, one of which is in the possession of the distinguished representative from the Pittsburg district of Pennsylvania. The words "Ohio," and "Alleghany," in two different Indian dialects, mean *clear*, as designating truly, in both cases, the character of the water of both streams, and hence it is that New-York is upon the Ohio, and truly stands at the head of the valley of the West. The treaty which struck Texas from the Union, inflicted a blow upon this mighty valley. And who will say that the West shall remain dismembered and mutilated, and that the ancient boundaries of the republic shall never be restored? Who will desire to check the young eagle of America, now refixing her gaze upon our former limits, and repluming her pinions for her returning flight? What American will say, that the flag of the Union shall never wave again throughout that mighty territory; and that what Jefferson acquired, and Madison refused to surrender, shall never be restored? Who will oppose the re-establishment of our glorious constitution over the whole of the mighty valley which once was shielded by its benignant sway? Who will wish again to curtail the limits of this great republican empire, and again to dismember the glorious valley of the West? Who will refuse to replant the banner of the republic upon our former boundary, or re-surrender the Arkansas, and Red rivers, and to re-transfer the coast of the Gulf? Who will refuse to heal the bleeding wounds of the mutilated West, and re-unite the veins and arteries dissevered by the dismembering cession of Texas to Spain? To refuse to accept the re-annexation, is to *re-surrender* the territory of Texas, and re-dismember the valley of the West. Nay, more; under existing circumstances, it is to lower the flag of the Union, before the red cross of St. George, and to surrender the Florida pass, the mouth of the Mississippi, the command of the Mexican Gulf, and finally Texas itself, into the hands of England."

That Texas, to the Del Norte, was included in the Louisiana, acquired by us from France by the treaty of 1803, is beyond dispute; we shall not consume any of our space in proving a point which Mr. Walker has already set in so clear a light. We lost it, or rather we threw it away, by the treaty with Spain of 1819; and Mr. Clay maintained in Congress, in his speech of April 3d, in the following year, that that cession was unconstitutional, as being beyond the authority of the treaty-making power in our government. Mr. Walker adds a reference to the treaty of 1803 with France by which we acquired it, and by which we pledged ourselves to France, and to the people of the territory, to incorporate it, (Texas included,) into the Union; so that "even if our subsequent treaty of cession to Spain was unconstitutional and invalid, it was a gross infraction of a previous treaty, and of one of the fundamental conditions under which Texas was acquired."

Every administration since that time, down to the year 1835, has attempted measures for the recovery of the important territory thus unfortunately lost. It was one of the earliest acts of Mr. Adams, and Mr. Clay, his Secretary of State, who, on the 26th March, 1825, gave special instructions to Mr. Poinsett, our minister in that country, to endeavor to procure from Mexico, the re-transfer of Texas—an effort renewed on the 15th March, 1827. General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren received similar instructions on the 25th August, 1829, with an expression of the President's "deep conviction of the real necessity of the proposed acquisition." Through Mr. Livingston, on the 20th March, 1833, and Mr. Forsyth, on the 2d of July, and 6th August, 1835, General Jackson still urged, though ineffectually, the same object. And if Mr. Van Buren within his term did not repeat it, it was because the grounds on which the question stood had undergone material change. Texas was no longer in the possession of Mexico to cede; the experiment was in progress, whether the revolutionized province would, or would not succeed in maintaining itself as an independent sovereignty—an independence which we had already recognized; and while a just and jealous respect to the relations then subsisting between Mexico and ourselves dictated at that time Mr. Forsyth's peremptory refusal of the solicitation of Texas for admission into the Union, it was at once proper then to wait the progress of events, and obvious that they must result sooner or later in the proposed annexation.

It is very certain that the reasons which caused the settled opposition of Jefferson and Madison to any relinquishment of Texas, and which, after that unlucky mistake, caused the earnest desire of all the succeeding administrations to retrace and retrieve it, by getting back the lost territory by treaty with Mexico, even though it should be at the expense of a liberal price, have not ceased to exist. This is no new thing. It is no sudden experiment of the South, as is alledged, to recruit a political strength felt to be failing before the rapid growth and extension of the free States. It is simply the revival of an old question, established by the emphatic authority of many of the elder and the most eminent sages of the republic, as one of high national importance, and which has for a few past years been kept in abeyance or temporary suspension only by a peculiar state of circumstances. Whether the proper period for its revival has arrived, may perhaps be a subject of difference of opinion. Those who regard the length of time for which Texas has maintained her independence, together with the manifest and utter hopelessness of any possible re-conquest by Mexico, as now sufficient to justify disregard of the nominal rights still absurdly pretended by the latter, may certainly claim that the proper period is fully mature. And when to those considerations is added, that of the danger of England's acquiring the possession of, or a dominant control over, the young State, we can feel no surprise at the earnestness of their interest in the prompt settlement of the question. Mr. Tyler has seen fit to precipitate it, in a manner much more eager than dignified, to a point which now compels an early and decisive action upon it. What may have been his personal motives in thus urging it, we little care to inquire. Perhaps they were entirely disinterested and upright—perhaps, in the forlorn position to which his administration had sunk, he was prompted by a desire, according to the common phrase, to make "political capital" for himself, perhaps—as in the greater proportion of men's actions, his motives were a tangled web of the good and the evil. At any rate the thing is done; the question is forced upon us; it must be fully met, and it may as well be settled promptly and quietly, on the basis to which it is perfectly palpable that it must come at last.

The two common objections against the annexation have but little real weight—namely, that of unwieldy and dangerous extension of territory, and that of its alledged bearing upon the institution of slavery. To the first a sufficient answer might be found in the peculiar reasons above referred to, of geographical and political fitness, if not necessity. But independently of these—independently, too, of those derived from the worse evils of an English possession—independently of the commercial advantages to the rest of the Union involved in the measure—independently of the boundless facilities for smuggling, by which Texas could be made the avenue for the supply of the whole West with foreign goods—independently of the evils of a hostile commercial rivalry between two contiguous countries so similar in climate, soil, productions, and population, instead of that unity of nationality and policy, in all respects properly befitting them—independently of all these reasons, we say, the objection has no force for us. Our system of government is one which, rightly administered—administered on the principles of the State-rights theory—will bear indefinite extension; nor do we doubt but that in the fullness of time it is destined to embrace within its wide sweep every habitable square inch of the continent. Our rapid ratio of increase in population, together with that *diffuseness* which appears to be a principle of our national character, and which will never permit our fast multiplying millions to confine themselves within territorial limits, so long as their movement remains unchecked by any natural barriers of division, insures the arrival of a not very distant day that shall witness this consummation.

And as for what may be termed the anti-slavery objection, this has no greater force than the other. The question of slavery is not a federal or national, but a local question. The abolition movement has erroneously assumed for it the former character, and has chosen the federal government as the point or avenue of attack against the institution. Hence the desire of those whose conscientious views of duty make them participators in that movement, to strengthen the ascendency of the free States in the general government; and on the other hand, that of the South to maintain, as long as possible, the equilibrium of which it has always been so jealous. The one hopes, and the other fears, that the federal government will fall under the control of the abolition party, who are urging with zeal aad confidence the propagandism which they expect to extend successfully over all the free States. For ourselves, we repeat that we do not regard the question as a *federal* but as a *local* one—not as a political but a moral and economical one, the decision of which must rest, voluntarily, with the slave States themselves. This balance of political power between the two sections, we regard as of little consequence. The controlling predominance of the free States in the national government, even supposing it to be in the hands of the abolition party itself, though it might dissolve the Union, would not dissolve the bonds of slavery within the slave States. Nor, on the other hand, would that institution be prolonged by the reversed state of things. The eventual settlement of that unhappy question will be through the operation of much deeper and broader influences than any of these mistaken, and injurious political efforts. We have no idea that the recovery of Texas would materially affect the equilibrium referred to. Free States will be made faster than slave ones—to say nothing of the probable decay of that institution in some of the more northern of the southern States, in proportion to its southward growth over Texas. But even if it were to have that effect—so that the annexation should preserve to the South that balancing power which should still frustrate the worse than fruitless efforts of those who aim to wield against slavery the enginery of the federal government—the wiser and truer friend of the universal cause of human liberty and of the perpetuation of the Union, should witness with satisfaction rather than regret such a result; a satisfaction to be derived chiefly from his interest in the cause of the slave, and his sincere desire to accelerate the day of his emancipation in the only mode either practicable or desirable.

But while we thus assent to the reception of Texas into the Union, seeing little force in the objections urged against it, and viewing it as a necessary political and geographical fact, let us not be supposed willing to witness its adoption in the violent, and hasty manner in which Mr. Tyler, without regard either to the claims of Mexico, or to political decency, appears to have urged it on. It is far too important a matter to be thus sprung upon us, and hurried summarily into effect by a Vice-President and Senate, in the form of a treaty, without consultation with the representatives of the people, and before time or opportunity for any popular discussion of the question and the formation of any distinct public opinion on the subject. That such process of discussion would result in general acquiescence, we have little doubt, but the precedent would be altogether too dangerous to dispense with the former in a confident reliance upon the latter.

Nor ought the annexation to be made without the consent of Mexico, or her recognition of the independence of her successfully revolted province. We must avoid even the appearance of evil. It is not enough that we may be abundantly certain that Mexico can never again even hope to shake the established independence of Texas. The nominal, theoretical right is still asserted, which we cannot disregard without incurring a just liability to declaration of war by Mexico. It is not to be thought of that we should ever place ourselves in such an attitude toward any foreign power, strong or weak. Least of all, should we do so in relation to one of the feebleness of our poor neighbor on the southwest; against whom we could not but regard Mr. Tyler's blustering in his last annual message, as in disgustingly bad taste—contrasted too, as it was, with the honey-sweetness of his tone in the adjacent sentences in relation to England. It would not, in all probability, be difficult to obtain the consent of Mexico, or such a recognition by her, of the independence of Texas as would remove this obstacle. Her feeble and needy government, embarrassed as it already is by heavy debt to us, could, doubtless with but little difficulty, be induced to surrender an imaginary title to a territory already irrecoverably lost, and to exchange the neighborhood of a hostile State, now a perpetual thorn in her side, for that of a powerful and peaceful friend and ally. The proper terms of such an arrangement, this is not the place to discuss in advance. Under the guidance of the noble intellect and high and patriotic integrity, recently called to preside over our foreign relations, we feel abundantly sure that no step will be taken in this matter which any American will have to contemplate with either shame or regret.

* Letter of Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, relative to the annexation of Texas: in reply to the call of the people of Carroll county, Kentucky, to communicate his views on that subject. Washington: printed at the Globe office. 1844.

* A term not the less justly applicable, even though it includes a few minor streams on the Sabine, the Brazos, and the Colorado, which do not actually empty into the great "Father of Waters," but into the Gulf, to the westward of it.

Selections.

From the New-York Tribune.

FREEDOM AND SLAVERY FOR AFRIC-AMERICANS.

No. III.

In regard to the intellectual statistics of the slaves, it is well known that the laws of all the slave States, by heavy penalties—in some, *death*, for the second offense—prohibit the teaching of the slaves to read. In Ohio and the northwestern States, there is no such law, nor is there any public provision for the instruction of colored children; yet there are many schools, supported by the people of color, in those States. All the free States, east of Ohio, afford public instruction, alike to white and colored children.

Who are worse off, the slaves, whose children are doomed to brutal ignorance, or the few blacks of the North, the offspring of whom are for the most part permitted to enjoy common school education? The answer depends on the extent to which the parents of the latter, embrace their superior privileges. In our own State, to a population of 50,000, there are twenty-two public schools for colored children. In this city, to a population of about 17,000, there are seven public, and four private schools for colored children, with two exceptions, taught by colored teachers. The average attendance of colored children at the public schools, by the last report, was 1,031 per day. From a document issued by the board of trustees of the public schools, (in March, 1842,) I have carefully made the following statement of the relative standing of the boys in the 8th and 9th classes: Number 1 being best, 2, good, &c. &c.

	White boys.	Colored boys.
Reading	2.18	2.50
Punctuation	2.59	1.75
Spelling	2.31	2.50
Definition	3.03	3.25
Arithmetic	1.87	2.25
Grammar	2.73	2.50
Geography	1.75	2.00
Astronomy	1.66	2.00
Slate writing	2.46	2.00
Paper writing	2.71	3.00
Total average	2.32	2.47

Showing a difference of 15, about 1-7, in favor of the white boys.

The whole number of schools among the free black population of the North, is 66. There are a large number of colored youth attending white schools; some of them are pursuing the higher branches of education, at Oberlin, Western Theological Seminary, Lafayette College, Dartmouth College, and Oneida Institute. There are, in the free States, sixteen colored literary societies, with libraries varying from 100 to 1,400 volumes; and there are one semi-monthly and three weekly papers, edited by colored men, and devoted to the advancement of the people of color. There are also one hundred and nineteen benevolent societies. All these schools, &c. have been established within the last forty years. Have the free black population made no improvement since the emancipation? If it be true, that we have not yet produced any literature worthy the name, it is because we are waiting for the Anglo-Americans to lead the way. The next subject is

Religious Statistics.

African churches in the slave States,	24
African churches in the free States,	114

(*United States Gazeteer: History of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Christopher Rush, New-York*, 1843.) Including bond and free, the whole colored population of the slave States, is 2,702,920; the colored population of the free States is 170,718. The African churches in the slave States are, nearly all of them, the property of the free colored population of those States: but, granting them *all* to the slaves, there are in the slave States, one church to 112,620 slaves, in the free States, one church to 1,580 free blacks. Of the colored churches in the free States, 103 have been erected within 43 years. It is true that these churches have not quite so much of the "temple made with hands," as may be seen in some Broadway edifices, yet they are endowed, in one respect at least, with a more Catholic spirit—they are "no respecters of persons."

It may be thought that I underrate the religious advantages of the slaves, because the Methodist and some other churches reckon many thousands slaves in their communion. But these churches grant nothing but *oral instruction* to the slaves, whom they do not teach to read the Bible And may I not be excused from calling that "Christian fellowship," which expressly denies the common rights of men to those whom they have enrolled as brethren? Are those churches, wherein bishops, priests, and deacons, ministers, and preachers who

Perfusi sanie vittas atroque veneno,

their hands bound and their utterance choked, whilst in their ministrations before the altar, not of God, but of slavery, they croak the changes upon "*Servants obey your masters?*" Such are the churches in the slave States, with one exception; let it be written upon every Protestant brow, for that one is the Roman Catholic Church—her doors, and her consolations are open alike to black and white, bond and free! She alone does not make, in the church militant, distinctions, which it where blasphemy to predicate of the Church triumphant.

In view of the schools, churches, and benevolent institutions organized *by her free black population, under the genial smile of emancipation*, may not the North, affectionately, earnestly, and reasonably, call upon the South to follow the example? This question has additional force when we find that a blessing has followed those of the free States, which have acted justly towards their free black population. New-York, led on by her Murrays, Jays, and Tompkins—Massachusetts, yielding to the common-sense argument of Paul Cuffee, and Rhode Island, urged by a bloodless revolution, have pre-eminently encouraged and fostered their free black population: and these are noble States and prosperous, their sons need be proud of them in either hemisphere or any clime. Pennsylvania, in 1838, cruelly disfranchised her free colored people, and in 1843—she became bankrupt. Men who look deeper than the surface of things will perceive in the former act, a moral obliquity, to which the latter was a necessary sequence.

I now, respectfully, submit the case. Let the public judge whether it be made out. If, to have a right over his own person, be better than to be deprived of that right,—if, to possess his own wife, be better than to hold her at another's will—if, to enjoy common school privileges, be better than the doom of brutal ignorance—if, to sit under his own gospel vine, be better than to listen to alien adjurations to passive obedience—if, to live long in the land, be better than to be cut off in life's early prime—then the free blacks of the North are *not* worse off than the slaves of the South. The evidence is altogether in favor of emancipation.

Much has been said about the free black population of the North, filling the almshouses. Some inquiry enables me to state that most of them to be found in these almshouses, are those who have escaped, maimed, halt, or blind, from the slavery of the South, or remain from the slavery of our now free States. In 183: the free colored people of Philadelphia, paid into the poor fund of that city, $500 more than was required to support colored paupers living at the public expense. In the city of New-York, the colored population is to the white as 1 to 18.1; of 3,089 persons in the almshouse department on Saturday, January 20, 1944, there were 198 colored persons, about 1 colored to 15.5 white. In the lunatic assylum, December 23, 1843, there were 278 white, and 17 colored patients: or 1 colored to 17 white: taking into account the number of whites in private institutions, it would seem that there is less insanity among the colored than the white population.

I cannot conclude without pointing out two sources of the errors which many commit in judging of the free black population. One is, that men, ignorant of our actual condition, and hindered by their prejudices, from inquiring thereinto, gather their opinions of us from specimens visible in the Five Points—they seem satisfied by a single glance at the "deformed leg." Again, men of narrow views and limited information are apt to conceive that society and refinement are confined to the little heaven in which they are privileged to "thunder," regarding all as outcasts—*barbaroi*—who are not embraced within their charmed environ: such men cannot perceive that there is around every intelligent "home," all the elements of refined manners and dignified deportment. They are, thank heaven, a thousand such homes among the free blacks of the free States—homes, in which the sounds of "my wife," "my child," "my mother," "my father," "*my Bible*," and their thousand clustering joys, weave the sweet harmonies of content and happiness. We toil hard for these, but we toil willingly, with stout and hopeful hearts. And, if, occasionally, one from "wandering to and fro over the face of the earth," be sent among us, to try us with the affliction of a Parthian warfare, we shall be found at our post, ready and willing to give an account of the faith that is in us—a faith which holds first to the Bible, and secondly, to American institutions, which have made us free, which will free our brethren in bonds, and which will be triumphant in pulling down the strongholds of tyranny throughout our globe.

I sincerely thank you, Mr. Editor, for your kind liberality in publishing these letters without money or price, but with perfect typographical accuracy. With your clear head and sound heart, long may you preside over the Tribune of the people. Very gratefully yours,

JAMES M'CUNE SMITH.

Erratum—In my last letter, instead of 13.28, I should have said 75 per cent. improvement in the ratio of mortality of the colored people, in this city, in 15 years.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS'S SPEECH,

On the bill to restore the Second Regiment of Dragoons.

The chairman (Cave Johnson) he said, would remember that at the last Congress, this question about the increase or decrease of the army, had been one of the subjects of debate in both Houses, through the whole session. It had been debated on two different bills—first, on the appropriation bill for the army for that year in the House, and also upon the bill from the Senate, with this title, "Respecting the organization of the army, and for other purposes." The subject had been taken up very early in this House upon the appropriation bill, because one of the good effects of the measure, if carried, would be, that it reduced the appropriations for the year, by the amount of nearly one million of dollars. The estimates of the year, and the bill prepared by the chairman of the committee of ways and means of appropriations for the army, had all been made at the time, upon the supposition that this 2d regiment of dragoons would be continued.

Mr. A. traced the course of the bill between the two Houses, noticing the original provision passed by the House to disband this regiment in October, then next, and the final compromise agreed upon by the committee of conference, concurred in by both Houses, and now constituting the existing law, providing for the conversion of the second regiment of dragoons, then in service, after the 4th of March, then next, into a regiment of riflemen. The change was not to be made until the close of the next session of Congress, he said, and the whole of that session had been a continual effort to repeal that provision; but now, after that failure to prevent the reduction, it was proposed (Mr. A. was understood to say) to repeal the law after it had already been carried into execution. He had intended to have adduced to the committee the act of Congress of 1836, or 1837, or perhaps 1838, by which this regiment of dragoons had been constituted, and in which the pledge had been given to the nation that they should be disbanded as soon as the Florida war was brought to a close. Instead of that, as he had mentioned yesterday, the President of the United States had recommended not only the continuance of this regiment, but the increase of the army in other respects, particularly in the creation of two additional regiments. The subject had been fully debated, and this House had adhered to its principle of the reduction of the army.

They had had at that time, both by the executive, by the Secretary of War, by the commander-in-chief of the army, by all the subordinates who make reports at the heads of executive departments, arguments of the most irresistible character, to show that the peace of the country depended not upon the reduction, but upon the increase of the army. They had been told that we could not keep peace with the raw-head and bloody-bone Indians; of the danger to the country of the tomahawk and the scalping-knife; of how many women and children would lose their lives—if they did not increase the army instead of reducing it. What had happened? You (said Mr. A. addressing the chairman,) proposed to reduce the army to five thousand men, I believe; I proposed to reduce it to six thousand.

Mr. A. had not been going quite so far upon the principle of retrenchment as the chairman of this committee, because six thousand men were the amount of military force established by the act of 1821, when the final peace establishment had been made. The result of the final action of both Houses had been the reduction of the army to about eight thousand men—the present number. Had there been a single individual that had suffered from Indian or other aggression? Had not this army been amply competent, notwithstanding the reduction of this regiment of dragoons, to the protection of the frontier; to the protection of the whole country? Had there been complaint of any kind that, for want of more soldiers, of a standing army, the country had suffered? Mr. A. had heard of none. He saw, to be sure, in the report of the military commitee, what he had seen and heard before, in the report of the military committee of that time; for that committee had been as much in favor of the increase of the army as the present committee. And he must say that, although he had great confidence in the reports of the standing committees of this House, yet there was always somewhat of distrust in his mind as to the propositions of the military and naval committees to increase the expenditures of these respective departments. Why, if they went to military men, they would have recommendations and arguments to prove to them that the safety of this country depended not upon 10,000, or 12,000, or 16,000, men. They had had the actual recommendation of the commander-in-chief, at that time, (who, he regretted to say, had lately deceased,) for an increase of the army to twenty thousand men, as actually necessary. The recommendations of the naval officers, for the increase of the navy—the recommendations of the army officers, for the increase of the army, or of the ranks of the army, were things which he deemed it the duty of this House, as the representatives of the people of this country, to look at

a friend suggested to him, one thousand extra copies of it, had been printed for circulation among the members of this House. Mr. A. had read the letter with great attention, and he supposed that there was in it all the arguments a very ingenious, a very able, and a very patriotic mind could conceive for recommending this same increase of the expenditures of the navy department, and most highly recommending it.

Mr. A. had called it unaccountable: this report of the Secretary of the Navy, was unaccountable to him on any sound principle, for regard to the public treasure of this people, which, admitting that the proposition contained in it would be enormously expensive, in the first place, told this House that the navy expenditures of Great Britain were eight times greater than those of the United States, and that those of the United States ought to be brought, as soon as possible, at least to one-half those of Great Britain; that is to say, to four times the expenditure of that year, which was proposed to be eight millions of dollars. That had been the report two years ago: and yet he saw this letter from Commodore Stewart, with reference to that very report, highly approved, and spoken of with great admiration.

And (turning from the expenditure, which had been required to the manner in which the existing navy of the United States had been employed) contemporary with that very same recommendation, had been the occupation of the territory of a friendly power by the commander-in-chief of the expedition from the United States, to occupy the two Californias. Now, Mr. A. could not conceive for what purpose the navy of the United States was to be increased as rapidly as possible, to equal at least one-half of that of Great Britain, unless it were for the purpose of constituting ourselves the competitors of Great Britain for the dominion of the ocean. That (said Mr. A.) was a novelty in the policy of this country. But, to be sure, he had heard, and that quite recently, that we ought to put ourselves in a position that if Great Britain should take possession of the Sandwich Islands, we might immediately go to war with her. War for her taking possession of the Sandwich Islands! (said Mr. A.) War still more for her taking possession of Cuba. War for what? Why, he saw in the papers of this day, that France had just now taken possession of, he believed, the Society Islands, in the South seas. She had already taken possession of the Marquesas Islands. If we were to go to war with Great Britain because she might, for what purpose he knew not, take possession of the Sandwich, or the Otaheite, or the Marquesas Islands, why should we not go to war with France? There was the system of policy. If we were to make to ourselves, what we charged Great Britain with being, possessors of the seas, one-half of her navy was not enough; we must have three-fourths, or the whole; we must have a navy equal to hers; we must have gun for gun! "Peacemaker," for "Peacemaker!" Oregon for Oregon! as they were told we must have war with Great Britain on these points.

But if not—if we were to continue the peaceful, pacific policy, which had been recommended to us by the founders of the Declaration of Independence of this country, and by all administrations preceding the present, there was no necessity for us having half the naval force of Great Britain, nor, as he saw, for our having any greater force than we now had, because, as he had said, the naval force which we now had, reduced as it had been two years ago, still more than the army, had been sufficient for the protection of our commerce; and that was all the cause we had for having any navy at all afloat. For the protection of our commerce; for the protection of peaceable friendly communication with all the nations of the earth, it was, that we required a naval force, and that naval force had been amply competent for the last two years. Where had our commerce suffered anything from the want of naval force equal to half of that of Great Britain, for the last two years? He saw of no question, whatsoever, with respect to the navy and army, as to the policy of the last Congress, without it was that they had not gone far enough in retrenching, and reducing both of these branches; and he said that was the policy of the country, as long as it remained at peace with the rest of the world.

But if we were to indulge national antipathies—if we were to precede the combat—the battle by land or by sea—by stirring up every possible feeling of animosity, of rancor, of revenge, that could be raised in the minds of one nation against another, why then we wanted an increase of the army and navy, and on no other grounds.

Mr. A had heard here and elsewhere, within the last few days, sentiments upon this subject from which he felt himself bound to declare his utter dissent. He said it was the duty of statesmen of every civilized nation on this globe, as long as peace could be preserved with every other nation, to preserve it—to make even sacrifices to preserve it, if necessary; and that, by stimulating, by giving war potions to the people of the United States, to inflame their rage and rancor against others, was the most unwise, as well as the most unjust policy a statesman could recommend.

But we were urged now to make a system of policy with reference to one nation at least, upon the basis of national hatred and rancor, of national abuses and vituperations. And to that extent had it been carried in this House, that we had been told that the abuse which we had received from Europe was a pleasant thing, because it excited the same sort of passions upon our part. Yes, we were to go to the newspapers, and journals, and pamphlets, which fed the flame of animosity of the people of Great Britain against us, with pleasure; we were to read the vilest imputations upon our honor, and upon our national character with pleasure, because they excited the same passions in us against them! If that was the policy, he did not know what he could compare it to but to that of the epicurean of the highest taste, who has never a relish for venison until it stinks! [laughter.] It was worse than that. A man whose taste was natural, and who relished only what was sweet, was not half so bad as that man who, not relishing that which was sweet, gives up his taste entirely to that which is infected and corrupt.

Now he wanted to see, in the first place, why this bill proposed to repeal an executed act; and, in the second place, he hoped the House would not agree to it; at the worst, he hoped the House would leave this regiment of riflemen as it now existed. He thought it would be much better for the country, if they could dispose of that regiment on the 4th of July, as the House at the last Congress had proposed to disband it two years ago.

He did not very much relish a stress of argument to be laid upon the principle of retrenchment and economy. He had heard so much of sophistication, and so much of this extreme patriotism, of reducing the expenditures and saving the money of the country, that he did not like to appeal to it himself. He had never encouraged it; he had always, or generally, seen a great deal of more personal interest concerned as to the effect upon politics than to the benefit of the nation or the public—to the saving of the money of the treasury.

He thought, however, it ought never to be neglected by this House; that it was a principle which ought to be at the bottom of the heart of every member of the House, that they would never spend one dollar or one cent of the public money, without receiving an equivalent for it. That was one of the fundamentals. And yet, when they came to the application of it in rejecting or sanctioning any expenditure, that was the very last argument he felt himself bound to address to the House or to the country. Arguments of honor—arguments of noble sentiment—these he felt when such came from others, and he was happy when he could adduce them to others. Arguments with respect to retrenchment and economy were good; but they acquired a nobility which did not belong to them by nature, from the consideration that it was the money of the public and of the country, that was saved, and not the money of the speaker. But in themselves they were always inferior, to Mr. A.'s mind, to the argument that came from the heart, and went to the heart of a man—of a generous man. He thought generosity was one of the glories of the nation, and to which the nation ought as much to be attached as to any principle of economy. The two were not incompatible. But when expenditure was required by the vote of this House, then he deemed it the duty of every person who proposed the expenditure, whether original or increased, to prove its necessity. And it was on this ground that he called on the committee on military affairs to assign to this House the reasons why this additional expense should be incurred—good and sound reasons; and, he might say, reasons rather stronger than any found in this report.

What were these reasons? He found the committee on military affairs said that they had given to the subject investigation, and they hoped that proper regard would be paid to the high authorities by whose action the subject had been brought to their consideration. Who were these high authorities?

Mr. Haralson, (chairman of the committee on military affairs,) said they were resolutions from different States, bordering on the western frontier. It was the high authority of State legislatures.

Mr. Adams continued. He thought there had been propositions from one or two States, for the remounting of this regiment of dragoons. But the resolutions of the legislatures of States, he had seen a good many of them here very little attended to, when they had come not from legislatures of the West. He had seen committees of this House, and this House, itself, by no means so well disposed to submit immediately to the suggestions of the legislatures of the States. He received, with respect, the recommendations of the legislatures from the West, or from the South; but when they proposed an increase of expenditure which was to bear, not upon them, but upon other States, and particularly upon his own, he thought it proper for him to look into them, and inquire what were their causes.

Now, with respect to the State of Georgia, he did not know but Georgia was one of those States which had demanded the remounting of this regiment of dragoons. If he recollected aright, when this subject had been before the House, two years ago, the representatives from Georgia had been all in a ferment at the time, if not to disband the army entirely, to command the government of the United States to withdraw all its troops from Georgia, because they were perpetually abusing and injuring the people of that state. And he thought he had seen, and if the committee were desirous of hearing it read, he thought he could now read, something about the opinions which the governor of Georgia had at that particular time, with respect to the troops of this army, which was now to be increased for the benefit of Georgia, or of the western States. Here was a very interesting correspondence between the government of the United States, and the government of Georgia, upon this matter of the army. He found a letter of the governor of Georgia, to the Secretary of War. It began——

Mr. A.'s hour here expired, and he resumed his seat.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Remarks of Mr. Hard, in the Senate of New-York, March 29th, 1844.

The several amendments proposed to the Constitution being under consideration in the Senate, Mr. HARD offered an additional amendment, as follows:

Amendment No S.—Section first, of article second of the Constitution and the amendment thereto, are hereby abolished, and the following substituted instead thereof, viz:

Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding any election, and for the last six months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote in the town or ward where he actually resides, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now or hereafter may be elective by the people.

Mr. HARD remarked that this amendment was designed to abolish the property qualification which prevented all colored persons from voting until they acquired a *freehold estate*, of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars over and above all debts or incumbrances, which now existed in the present Constitution. It proposes to place them on an equal footing with other persons in that respect. He did not propose to discuss at length the merits of this amendment. His object was merely to point out the effect it would have upon the rights of that unfortunate class of citizens, for whose benefit it was designed. He should briefly trace the constitutional history of the elective franchise as extended to colored persons, and in doing so, he thought he should be able to convince those members of the majority, who are disposed to *sneer* at this proposition, and who have shown such pertinacity to give it the *go-by*, that it is no new thing. He should be able to show them that men in other days, as talented and as patriotic as any that now oppose it, were the honest and ardent advocates of this very proposition.

By the Declaration of Independence the revolutionary patriots proclaimed to the civilized world that they "held these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are *life*, *liberty*, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their powers from the just consent of the governed." This was the grand political thesis with which the friends of political liberty at that memorable era in the history of human government started, and upon which was constructed the fundamental law of our national government, and upon which every State in the Union have laid their respective governmental superstructures.

The universality of that proposition embraces *all men*, and includes as well the African race, as the Asiatic, European, or American races. And nowhere in that instrument can any distinction be found between men on account of color. Hence, in most of the States of this Union all free men of color are admitted to the right of suffrage.

This was evidently the view taken of this subject by the framers of the Constitution of this State in 1777. By the seventh section it is provided—"That every *male inhabitant* of full age, who shall have personally resided within one of the counties of this State, for six months immediately preceding the day of election, shall, at such election, be entitled to vote for representatives of the said county in Assembly, if during the time he shall have been a freeholder," &c. By this Constitution a *property qualification* was requisite to entitle a person to vote, but no distinction of color, as such, was recognized—the colored man was placed upon the same platform with the white man, in the exercise of this highest of civil immunities. And history informs us that the free negroes, as they were then denominated, were, prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1821, in the full and undisputed enjoyment of that right. The Constitution in 1800, was amended in several particulars, but no alteration was made in that portion relating to the elective franchise. These circumstances very clearly show the state of the public mind at that time. It proves that the wise and venerable founders of our republic, had no suspicions that nature had made any distinction among men on account of color, in the distribution of either their natural rights, or in the adventitious right of claiming from that government of which they are subject an equal participation in the choice of its rulers.

In 1821, the Constitution was revised by a convention, and then a material alteration was made in the provision relating to the elective franchise, and for the first time since the foundation of the government, was the Constitution of this State polluted by the foul stain of such an unjust, unfounded, discriminating provision; and even then the proceedings of that convention show that there was an array of talent and patriotism opposed to the change.

The committee of that body to whom was referred that portion of the Constitution relating to the right of suffrage, reported the following provision, viz:

"Every *white* male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have resided in this State six months, next preceding the election, and who shall, within one year preceding the election, have paid any tax assessed upon him, or shall within one year preceding the election have been assessed to work on a public road, and shall have performed the work assessed upon him, or shall have paid an equivalent in money therefore, according to law, for shall within one year preceding the election have been enrolled in the militia of this State, and shall have served therein according to law, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the town or ward in which he may reside, for governor, lieutenant-governor, senator, members of the Assembly, and all other officers who are, or may be elected by the people."

By this provision, all colored persons, no matter how wealthy or worthy they may have been, were forever excluded from the ballot-box; and no person having a drop of African blood, would have been allowed a voice in that government to whose laws they were held strictly and rigidly accountable. But when the report of the committee came before the convention for consideration, Stephen Van Rensselaer, the late Patroon of Albany, offered the following as a substitute, viz: "Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have resided in the State one year, and in the city or county, where he may claim to vote, six months preceding the election, and who shall have been assessed, shall be entitled to vote," &c. the same as the provision reported. By this provision it will be seen that he was opposed to any distinction as to color, although he was in favor of a property qualification, in common with the majority of the convention.

Colonel Young, the present Secretary of State, moved to amend by inserting the word "white," before "citizens," which was designed again to disfranchise colored persons of all classes and conditions. Peter A. Jay opposed the amendment, and advocated at some length, and with much warmth, the right of the colored citizens, and showed the great injustice of excluding them from these privileges. He reminded the convention that the people had sent them there for the purpose of extending the elective franchise, not to abridge it. "Much less," said he, "was it desired or expected that one single person would be disfranchised." He urged to the convention that Virginia, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, permit free people of color to vote.

The subject underwent a long and animated, as well as able discussion. Among the advocates for equal suffrage, were Mr. Van Rensselaer, Mr. Jay, Chancellor Kent, Rufus King, Abram Van Vechten, and many other able lawyers, statesmen, and patriots, but it re-ulted in the adoption of the provision now incorporated, and forming a part of the Constitution, allowing a restricted right of suffrage, distinguishing between white and colored persons in these particulars, viz: while a white freeman was required to be a resident one year, and to have paid a tax, worked on the highways, or performed military duty; the colored citizen was required to have resided in the State *three* years, and in addition he must be possessed of a *freehold estate of the value of* $250 *over and above all debts and incumbrances*. Here, then, was, and still is, an unfounded, unjust, and oppressive discrimination between the white and colored freemen, condemned by the law of God, and unsustained by any principle of human government.

In 1826, the Constitution was further amended in the same particular, by which amendment all *property* restriction was taken from the citizen of a *privileged complexion*, but the rights of the colored men were overlooked in this popular clamor for universal suffrage. They probably had no advocates to press their claims, and if they had it is likely those claims received the same *sneers* then, that they do now.

The object of this amendment is to put the free colored man on an equal footing with others in the elective franchise, and to extend to him the same right to participate in the act of selecting and appointing those by whom he is to be governed.

In the convention of 1821, the advocates for an extended franchise laid down this general principle, that no distinction should or ought to be made on account of property, but that *all persons interested in the government had an equal right to a voice in the selection of their public rulers.*" This principle received the sanction of the convention, and it was that principle which finally prevailed, and settled the question so far as it related to the white population; and why refuse to extend it to the colored race? It was thus contended that they were intellectually incompetent to exercise the right. If that be true the exclusion should have been universal. It is absurd to contend that a man who is intellectually incompetent to exercise this right, can be made so by adding to his possession the sum of $250. If he be intellectually or morally competent, property will neither add to, or diminish his qualification. Nor does property very often strengthen the intellectual powers.

If the doctrine maintained by the convention of 1821, be true, that every person having an interest in the government, (except minors, idiots, and criminals,) have a right to participate in the election of those who administer it, then those who would deny that right to a colored man, must do so upon the one or the other of these two grounds, that a colored man is *intellectually incompetent*, or he has no *interest in the government*. If he be incompetent, then the exclusion should reach all colored men, with or without property. If he has no interest in the government, then he ought not to be amenable to its laws, or subject to its penalties.

One of the seven wise men of Greece, on being asked which was the best form of government, replied, "that whose laws maintain that an injury done to the humblest citizen, is an insult offered to the government." This sentiment was uttered four hundred years before the Christian era, by a heathen, under a heathenish government.

The question being taken, Mr. HARD's amendment extending the right of suffrage, was *rejected*, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Backus, Barlow, Hard, Mitchell, Platt, Scovil, Sherman, Works—8.

NOES—Messrs. Bartlit, Burnham, Chamberlain, Corning, Deyo, Faulkner, Foster, Johnson, Lester, Lott, Porter, Smith, Varian, Varney, Wright—15.

Communications.

THE WHIG PARTY.

The Standard, during the present session of Congress, has been very vigilant, not only in noticing the recent sins, of omission and commission, with which members of the democratic party have been chargeable, but also in repeating the accounts formerly given of delinquencies in previous Congresses, and in years long past away. This occupation has been so arduous, that it seems to have left little time or space for watching and exposing the delinquencies of the whigs. I, therefore, will take the liberty of noticing some of them of recent date.

The United States Senate is whig by a large majority. It contains whig senators who have been, at various periods, chosen by the legislatures of States, in which, according to the assertions of the Standard, the whig party has been the uniform supporter of the right of petition as well as in a good degree the supporter of abolition measures. In this whig Senate, the right of petition, for abolitionists, has been uniformly crushed, and there has not been found a single member of the body disposed even to utter a word of complaint at the outrage, or even to ask the ayes and noes upon any of the almost daily violations of that right which the Standard has harped upon continually in reference to the other house, as if the advocacy of it involved the support of abolition itself. This neglect has continued for years, and though well known to the whig legislatures of those States which the whig party carries by the votes of pretended abolitionists, not one of those legislatures has expressed a word of censure of this misconduct, given a word of instruction or reccommendation to do better in future, or shown any disposition to elect more faithful senators.

Even in the House of Representatives of Congress the disposition to give a manly support to the right of petition is confined to very few members. I was present on the 19th of February, when a petition was presented against the admission of any new State with a constitution which should tolerate slavery, whereupon the question of reception was raised, and Mr. Adams moved to take the question by ayes and noes. Not more than five or six members, as I should judge, rose to support this call. Consequently the ayes and noes were not ordered, and it was refused to receive the petition. Many similar cases have occurred of anti-slavery petitions not embraced in the 21st rule, being rejected in the House, without the calling of the ayes and noes.

From these facts, I am constrained to believe, that the professed devotion of the whig party, as a body, in the northern States, to the maintenance of the right of petition, is a piece of mere hypocrisy, gotten up, like coonskins, hard cider, log-cabins, and gold spoon stories, for the purpose of making political capital; not upon merit, but upon mummery, and to afford a pretext for those professed abolitionists who are acting openly or covertly as recruiting sergeants for the whig party and for Henry Clay.

The pretense of genuine and substantial support of abolition of any sort, by any considerable number of the reptesentatives of the whig party, in Congress or in any State legislature, is equally groundless with the pretense of their zeal for the right of petition. Not one member of the present Congress, except Mr. Giddings, has ever moved or avowed in the body, a desire to move or to support any measure of abolition whatever.

On Monday, February 26th, the House of Representatives of Congress adopted a resolution declaring expressly, "That all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery" "ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions." Upon this occasion, a majority of the whole number of northern whigs acted the part of artful dodgers, by not voting at all on the question. The following are the names of these dodgers; viz: Morse, of Maine; Foot, Collamer, and Marsh, of Vermont; Cranston and Potter of Rhode Island; Phœnix, Barnard, Patterson, Carroll, Tyler, and Mosely, of New-York; Wright, of New-Jersey, Morris, Jenks, Brown, Frick, (said to have been sick) Ramsey, Nes, Stewart, Read, and Buffington, of Pennsylvania; Schenck, Vanmeter, and Florence, of Ohio; Smith and Semple, of Indiana; being 27 northern whigs, and embracing all the members of that party from the States of Vermont, Rhode Island, New-Jersey, and Indiana, and a majority of those from Pennsylvania. It is confidently believed that the greater part of these dodgers owed their election to the votes of professed abolitionists.

The Standard, not very long since, asserted, in substance, that the whig party of Vermont had uniformly supported the cause of abolition. Yet all the members from that State skulked on this, the only vote taken in Congress, at this session, involving the merits of abolition. One of the senators from Vermont, Mr. Phelps, in a late speech, assured the southern members that the North would abandon abolition if it was likely to endanger the permanency of the Union; and the other senator, Mr. Upham, elected about a year since, has never shown any signs of abolitionism.

In Massachusetts, at the late session of the legislature, a petition was presented from the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, asking that such amendments to the Constitution should be proposed as should separate Massachusetts from all support of slavery. The whig body to whom it was presented, referred it to a committee, of which one of the Adams family was chairman; and that committee never deigned, that I can learn, even to report upon the subject. The same whig legislature of Massachusetts refused, by a party vote, to cast even implied disapprobation upon the senators of that State for not supporting, and for even opposing the pretended abolition measure of the Adams family, viz: the abolition of the slave representation.

I do not go into the misconduct of the democratic party for two reasons; first, to send an exposure of it to the Standard would be like sending coals to Newcastle; and secondly, there are few if any men found who have the hypocrisy, so common in reference to the whig party, of pretending that the democratic party is worthy of the support of the abolitionists.

I observed, sometime since, in the Standard, an article in reference to one which I furnished concerning Mr. M'Keon, late member of Congress, from New-York. It admitted that every assertion which I had made in defense of Mr. M'Keon, was correct; but in place of the refuted charges, it brought some new ones against Mr. M'Keon, and one against myself. The charges against Mr. M'Keon, were: 1. That he had voted for adjournments when John Quincy Adams had voted against them. 2. That he had voted against the previous question when John Quincy Adams had voted for it. 3. That he had voted, in substance, to wait till the house was full, (many members having been detained by bad roads,) before acting on the rules of the house; and 4th. That he was either at home, at New-York, or absent from his seat, when the votes were taken on the impeachment of Mr. Adams. I admit that all these charges are true, but do not admit that either of them necessarily involves criminality.

As to myself, it was charged, in substance, that I had defended the general conduct of Mr. M'Keon, and hence, that my motives and sincerity, as an abolitionist, were to be suspected. I answer, that it is not a fact, that I defended or eulogized the general course of John M'Keon. Of course, the insinuation against my motives is left without the support of the pretended fact on which it was based. I simply defended Mr. M'Keon against the two charges made by the Standard, and said nothing, either expressing or implying approbation or disapprobation of his general conduct and character. E.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1844

TAKE NOTICE!—There is another paper published in this city, called the New-York Standard, and letters and papers intended for us, often get miscarried to that office. Our friends and correspondents will please be sure and direct to us, as the *Anti-Slavery* Standard.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 7th, 1844.

The Potomac is a noble stream, though desolation is on its banks. I crossed it this morning by the bridge, a mile in length, built by Congress, on the route to Alexandria. The first object, which presents itself on the opposite side, is a small frame house in a neglected condition, now occupied as a small tavern, or ordinary. A little further on, I saw by the roadside a group of eight or ten men and a boy. Some of them seemed, by their dresses, to be the *remnants* of dandies. Their garments bore marks of a long and severe struggle betwixt pride and poverty. Their countenances were of that thin, dissipated, and destructive cast, characteristic of the slave country. They were standing round a large hewn stone, which lay a foot or two above the surface of the ground; and one of them was endeavoring, with an axe, to force a wooden wedge between it and another, which formed its bed. "That, said my companion, is the corner-stone of "Jackson City." That store, the small groggery yonder, and a fishing-shed, which was burned, are all that remains, or ever existed, of that famous concern. We passed through an opening in a dilapidated board-fence, and joined the group. They informed us that they were trying to raise the top-stone, for the purpose of finding out what was deposited beneath it. This was said with a look a little askance, as if they were conscious of a deeper design than the mere gratification of curiosity. I was at once satisfied that the idea of "spoils" was at the bottom of it. This was soon confirmed by the conversation, from which we learned, that a set of the coins of the United States, with other mementoes, had been deposited there, when Gen. Jackson, with becoming pomp and circumstance, laid the foundation of this second metropolis of republican liberty. The party told us that they were desirous of ascertaining whether the things had not been taken away by somebody. They did not exhibit much faculty for the accomplishment of their purpose, and we interposed a little Yankee advice. In pursuance of this, another wedge was applied, and the two driven with alternate blows. The block, which was about four feet square, and a foot thick, was gradually lifted, so as to admit a hand to be thrust into a cavity hewn out of the nether stone. But the cavity was as empty as the vaults of a pet-bank. The deposits had been removed. "Ah, I thought," said my companion, "that old Dick would not have *coin* remain here till this time." One of the party, who appeared to be keeper of the ordinary, expressed his intention of conveying the stone to the house, for a door-step.

We separated from this company, and resumed our walk along the Alexandria road, which lay here betwixt fields and swamps, inundated by the tidewater of the Potomac. "And who," I inquired, "is old Dick?" "He was," replied my companion, "a descendant of an old and distinguished family of this vicinity, and one of the greatest financiers of "this great country." He purchased the land which lies on both sides of this road, built the house, and founded the wonderful city of which we have just seen the end, and of which we may say, as in scripture, that "not *one* stone remains upon another." The story is curious; characteristic of the times we have seen, and very tragical. Dick was a decayed gentleman, pretty far advanced in life, addicted to drink, and driven to the hardest shifts for ways and means of supporting his family, and gratifying his unfortunate love of liquor. This estate, which consists of five or six hundred acres, much of it very excellent soil, had been a long time abandoned. Dick, under the spur of necessity, conceived the idea of a grand operation, of which this property should be the basis. He looked up the titles and heirs, dispersed in various and distant places, and succeeded in getting possession of the whole, for the sum of seven thousand dollars, payable *in futuro*. He had it surveyed, and a considerable portion, situated at the termination of the bridge, and along the bank of the river, laid off into city lots, with imaginary wharves, storehouses, and a hotel. The storehouses were the fishing-shanty abovementioned, (for there is fine herring and shad-fishing here,) and the hotel was the desolate little ordinary. An attractive map of the city was drawn, and with this, Dick set about making a raise. At that time, a man who had a map in his pocket, was richer than with a pocket full of money. It was a common saying, "Well, I believe I'll go out West, and come back with a map." It was the time when a couple of your paupers down East escaped from the poorhouse, and before they could be caught, had made fifteen hundred dollars each, by land speculation. Dick was no vulgar speculator. He was a real statesman. He commenced operations by applying to President Jackson, to assist at laying the corner-stone of the *twin* city, informing him that it was to bear his illustrious name, and soliciting his patronage for its rising fortunes. Having obtained the general's consent, he proceeded to open a correspondence with some of the leading Jackson men in Wall street, and the custom-house of New-York, and by the influence of party, and of his patron's name, succeeded in effecting sales of city lots, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, for which the purchasers gave their bonds, conditioned to pay as soon as a charter should be obtained from Congress, incorporating the new city.—Upon these bonds, Dick obtained a loan of ten thousand dollars. Soon after this, there appeared in all the papers of the Union, an imposing account of the ceremony of laying the first stone of the foundation of "the City of Jackson," on the bank of the Potomac, opposite to the city of Washington! Dick now thought it would be proper to have some *citizens*; so he moved his family into the house, and set some four or five starving negroes, of which he had become the owner, to making a show of building a wharf. But mephitic exhalations from these swamps, and from the stagnant pools, left by inundations, rendered the city so unhealthy, that Dick's wife, and two or three children, sickened and died. Meantime application had been made to Congress for a city charter; but great as was Gen. Jaskson's influence in that body, the project could not survive the laughter which it occasioned. It is easier to suppress principle, than to stifle the sense of the ridiculous. Bailie Peyton, of Tennessee, said that the affair reminded him of a man in Georgia, who offered to sell five thousand acres of land, and warranted it to produce ten thousand bushels of bullfrogs to the acre, and alligators to fence it in, or no sale.

Failing in this vital part of the scheme, and discouraged by the mortality of the inhabitants, Dick concluded to evacuate the city, and made a purchase of a handsome house on the highlands. Upon a mortgage thereof, he obtained another considerable loan, and furnished it handsomely, at an expense of two or three thousand dollars. He now looked about for another wife, and the ill stars of a youthful widow of considerable property, led her into his way. She was ambitious of an alliance with a man of so ancient and eminent a family, pronounced him a perfect gentleman, as in his manners he really was, and in spite of the opposition of all her friends, grounded on Dick's notorious intemperance, she married him. He led her a dreadful life. He would come home intoxicated, late at night, and drive her, with a whip, or pistol, out of the house, so that she was often compelled to sleep in the barn! Luckily, her sufferings did not last long. One day, Dick undertook to carry her a short journey in a cariole, and having taken more brandy than was compatible with careful driving, he upset the vehicle, and so injured the unfortunate lady, that in a few days she died. The demon of the still had now done pretty much all the work that he had to do in the person of Dick. One job remained, and, as it is an ill wind that blows no good, that was necessarily some atonement for previous mischief. Dick went down to Alexandria, and getting drunk, missed the return boat. He went to bed, but rose at midnight, and, accompanied by a little negro boy with a lantern, went forth to seek another boat. He fancied that he perceived one ascending the river, and left the lad for the purpose of hailing it. The lad remained some time awaiting him, and suffering from intense cold; but Dick never returned. Soon after this the river froze up, and all search for the missing proved fruitless. Three months afterwards, his body was found under a wharf, from which he was supposed to have fallen.

The rumors in regard to the proceedings and intentions of the new Secretary of State are so various, and involve so much contradiction and mystification, that I am weary of the attempt to follow them. How much longer this nation is to be worried and tantalized, and its business deranged by a government of reckless political adventurers, the people of the free States must decide. If their ancient spirit has not died out, they will not submit to this much longer. The second letter of General Jackson, to which I referred in my last, was undoubtedly written while Henderson, the new Texan minister, was at the *Hermitage*. This, and all other violent and unscrupulous methods of influence, were probably considered and concerted there. "The old Roman" is the "battering ram," for finally demolishing the Union. He made awful breaches in it long ago. If slaveholders destroy it, it will be an expiation, though an inadequate one, of their long course of jealous, capricious, and corrupt policy, which has made it cease to be a blessing.

April 10, 1844.

Expectation of the treaty is still lively and engrossing. The authors, like thieves who have broken into a house, and are groping their way to plunder, quake with fear, and arrest their steps at every sound. There is trouble in the cabinet. Calhoun wishes to negotiate with Mexico to obtain her consent to annexation, for which he proposes to offer her a large sum of money. This is considerate towards Mexico, but not particularly so towards the North, which would have to pay *three-fourths* of the money, besides assuming the Texas debt of an indefinite, and unquestionably enormous amount; for the authorities of that precious republic have issued stock equal to three, four, and five times the sums loaned them! It is a splendid lottery, based on the contingency of annexation. The hard working men, the merchants, and the "felon manufacturers" of the North, are expected to make every blank a prize to the Texan bandits and their abettors! A cheap and pleasant way of buying masters to oppress us, and through jealousy and ill temper, perpetually derange all our interests, and overwhelm thousands and tens of thousands with ruin for fifty years to come, as they have done for nearly fifty years past! The humor of the scheme would be rich, if its wickedness were not so great.

To this proposition of Calhoun, Tyler is strongly opposed, and so are numerous southern men, who are daily arriving here, surrounding the Secretary, and representing to him that the South is in a flame, and that now no choice is left us; because, if *we* don't accept Texas, *she will throw herself into the arms of England!* John Bull will not have her, and that is very well known, both here and there, but then they calculate upon exciting brother Jonathan's jealousy. Tyler feels that the case is most urgent; not only because, (as Jackson says,) "this is the golden moment," but also, because "his time is short," and the nominations for President are to be made in a litmonth. Of course he wishes to push to a result, a measure, on which he rests, at present, all his hopes of crippling his enemies on both sides, and bearing away the prize in spite of both.

The late district attorney of our city, has started from this in great haste for the Hermitage. None of course can tell exactly what it means, but every one supposes it to mean mischief. Gen. Jackson holds the same place in the negotiation, and the Southern popular excitement for annexation, as he has in the grand conspiracy for fifteen years.

Yesterday, three memorials were presented, and read in the Senate, on the subject of annexation; two against and one in favor of it. The two first, one being from Vermont, and the other from Ohio, were energetic and unmistakable. The other was presented by Mr. *Walker*, sometimes called the *screechowl*, and, (would you believe it?) was from citizens of *Syracuse*, New-York! It was stated by the mover that it was numerously signed. The excellent persons, who have sent up this righteous prayer, allegde as a reason for its being granted, that the effect will be to put down forever the abolition fanatics! Of course they mean that it will give slavery such a decided and irreversible ascendancy, as to deprive abolitionists of hope. Truly this is patriotic, national, and humane! These Syracusans are willing to rivet anew the chains of three millions of slaves, to doom millions unborn to wear them, to subject their own industry and well-being to the jealous and malignant legislation of slaveholders, to break the faith of the nation, and plunge it into immediate war, which would sweep the commerce of New-York from the ocean, because it will put down the abolitionists! I cannot believe that any respectable number of citizens in that, or any free place, would voluntarily, and with their eyes open, set their hands to such a petition. There must have been some peculiar means employed. Mr. Walker produced the document with a smile of satisfaction. I should like to know the history of it.

April 14, 1844.

The treaty is at last *signed*, and will be sent to the Senate this week, though not, perhaps, to-morrow. This time there can be no mistake. I believe there is not the slightest expectation on the part of its authors, that a constitutional majority of that body will vote to ratify it. I do not believe that even a numerical majority can be obtained. The immediate object of Tyler and Calhoun, is to make up the issue, thinking that it will have a controlling influence upon the doings of the democratic convention at Baltimore. The treaty being rejected, what will its friends do next? They will, I think, throw a bill of annexation into the House of Representatives, as an electioneering manœuver, and as the readiest mode of commencing the agitation. Perhaps, however, they will do this with some faint hope that the bill may pass both Houses, and thus complete very suddenly their work, and at the same same time secure, in all human probability, the success of their candidate, whoever he may be. It is now supposed, that he will not be Van Buren, but Col. Johnson, or even Capt. Tyler. The democrats despair of success under Mr. Van Buren.

The treaty is a naked agreement to annex the territory and people of Texas, leaving the terms to be settled hereafter! The Texans threaten that if we do not annex Texas to the United States, they will annex the United States to Texas! And why should they not? They have as much right as we. All sovereigns are in law equal. In that case, Houston will of course be President of the new republic, which will be some improvement upon our present condition.

Several southern whig Senators, who will vote against the treaty, under present circumstances, would vote for it if the consent of Mexico were previously obtained. With a view no doubt to meet the demand of these gentlemen, a story is now in circulation, that Gen. Almonte has given encouragement that that consent may be obtained for a sum of money. From this, the inference is urged that in no event will war with Mexico ensue, though he did announce a determination to that effect on the part of his government last November. This story is utterly false. War is as certain to follow annexation, as darkness, sunset. Indeed, I should not be surprised if the Mexican government had already prepared to let loose their privateers, from every considerable port in Europe and America. Nothing can be more delusive and dangerous, than the idea that peace can be maintained a moment after the accomplishment of annexation.

Mr. Calhoun made a proposition of the kind supposed, to General Almonte, who replied, that he had not the slightest authority to enter into any such arrangement; and it that was his opinion, as a private individual, that no such arrangement was possible; that in Mexico no government could survive the offer, or acceptance of such a proposition, and least of all, Santa Anna, who had formerly labored under a suspicion of having attempted a compromise with Texas, while he was a prisoner there; that by reason of this, he lost all consideration at home, and had regained his standing, only, by extraordinary exertion and heroism, (attended with the loss of a limb,) in repelling the invasion by the French at Vera Cruz. Thus is this new forgery nailed to the counter.

Mr. Adams's long expected report on the Massachusetts resolutions for abolishing the slave representation, is at length printed; and I shall be able to send a copy to-morrow. I hope to see it in the next Standard. The document, though written for a different purpose, bears with all the extraordinary power of the writer upon the Texas question.—D. L. C.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolution, transmitted by the Massachusetts Board: "Voted, That the Executive Committee of the Parent Society be requested to submit for amendment, at the ensuing annual meeting in May, that article of the constitution which relates to the election of the Executive Committee; so that the said committee may be located in such place as the society shall annually determine."

In behalf of the Board,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Sec. pro tem.

TEXAS.

There is to be a large meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Monday evening, to remonstrate against the annexation of Texas. The call is signed by many of the first merchants in the city.

Life of Samuel Fothergill.—Collins, Brother & Co. of New-York, have published the only American edition of that valuable and interesting work, "The Memoirs of the Life and Gospel Labors of Samuel Fothergill, with selections from his Correspondence; also, an account of the Life and Travels of his Father, John Fothergill, and notices of some of his descendants, by George Crosfield. London, 1843." It contains, also, very interesting biographical notices of some of his correspondents, among whom may be named, Israel, James, and John Pemberton, Ellen Evans, Catharine Payton, and Anthony Benezet. It will be printed in one volume, 8vo., of about 550 pages, in large clear type, on fine paper, resembling the English edition. Price two dollars.

☞ *Conventions! Conventions!*—Our friends in PITTSFIELD, LENOX, and STOCKBRIDGE, Mass. will please observe the call for the Hundred Conventions, and the date of the interesting meetings to be held in their respective towns.

Lucretia Mott.—This valuable laborer in the anti-slavery field has been dangerously ill, but we are glad to hear that the crisis is passed, and that she is slowly recovering.

Erratum.—In a remark at the close of Mr. Choate's speech, in the last Standard, for "would," read *could*, so that the sentence will stand thus: "No man *could prepare* such a speech."

Anti-Slavery Items.

ANNEXATION.—*The Question Settled.*—From our last accounts from Galveston we gather information that the people of the new republic are still ripe for joining the United States. They now say, that in case our Senate refuses to ratify the bill for annexation, that the Senate of Texas will at once annex the United States to that republic. As there is no such thing as getting round a movement of this kind, we must look upon the question as settled. What will our good friends at the North say *now?—N. O. Pic.*

The Pittsburgh Sun, has the following

of the character and institutions of our slaveholding Christian republic. The Visiter was a different sort of paper then, from what it is now.

CASH, and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SINNER'S HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence, on *Gallows Hill*, near the Missionary Church—the house is white. JAMES T. PURVIS, & Co.

Pennsylvania Freeman.

EMANCIPATION AND MARRIAGE.—It is well known that a state of slavery is a state of concubinage. The effect of emancipation in the West Indies in multiplying marriages is highly gratifying. In Antigua, slavery was terminated at once, without any intermediate apprentice-system, and freedom there has been the law for nine years. The number of marriages in the last six years of slavery, and the subsequent years of freedom, till 1840, was as follows:

Slavery.		Freedom	
1828	29	1834	202
1829	27	1835	276
1830	46	1836	329
1831	44	1837	246
1832	56	1838	316
1833	89	1839	461
		1840	554

The island contained 30,000 slaves.

A NUMBER OF ABOLITIONISTS, (Messrs. Arthur and Lewis Tappan, Simeon S. Jocelyn, Christopher Rush, William Shotwell, Leonard Gibbs, Theodore S. Wright, and Seth W. Benedict,) have united in a long letter to the Rev. Dr. Cunningham and his associate commissioners from the Scotch Church, in the nature of a remonstrance against their visit to the churches of the slave States for the purpose of soliciting aid. They take the liberty to counsel them as to their duty in the matter, and venture a prophecy that money obtained there would not be acceptable to the churches of Scotland.—*Newark Advertiser.*

GENERAL JACKSON AND TEXAS.

Extract of a letter from General Andrew Jackson, to a distinguished member of Congress, dated

HERMITAGE, March 11, 1844.

"The present golden opportunity to obtain Texas, must not be lost, or Texas must, from necessity, fall into the arms of England, and be forever lost to the United States! Need I call your attention to the situation of the United States—England in possession of Texas, or in strict alliance, offensive and defensive, and contending for California? How easy would it be for Great Britain to interpose a force sufficient to prevent emigration to California from the United States, and supply her garrison from Texas! Every real American, when they view this, with the danger to New-Orleans by British arms from Texas, must unite heart and hand in the annexation of Texas to the United States. It will be a strong iron hoop around our Union, and a bulwark around all foreign invasion or aggression. I say, again, let not this opportunity slip, to regain Texas, or it may elude our grasp forever, or cost us seas of blood, or millions of money, to free us from the evils that may be brought upon us! I hope and trust that there may be as many patriots in the Senate as will ratify the treaty, which I have no doubt will be promptly entered into. I again say to you, that this moment must not be lost, or real necessity may compel Texas to look elsewhere for protection and safety."

* * * * *

ANDREW JACKSON.

Congress.

SENATE, FRIDAY, April 5.

Mr. *Evans* submitted the following: "Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if, in his opinion, compatible with the public interests, copies of all communications received since the last adjournment of Congress from her Britannic majesty's government, either through its envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, or through the American minister to that court, indicating the purposes of that government, or its disposition, or its want of purpose and disposition, to interfere in any way with the affairs of Texas, or to form any political connections with that republic, together with copies of all answers to such communications."

A bill to fix rates of compensation for losses by officers and seamen, incurred in shipwrecks as to which a court-martial acquits of blame, was discussed and laid over. Also, the Cumberland road bill.

Mr. *Choate* gave notice that on Monday he should call up the report in relation to the tariff, but should yield the floor to Mr. Berrien, reserving to himself the right to follow.

MONDAY, April 8.

A message from the House of Representatives announced the death of HEMAN ALLEN MOORE, a representative from Ohio. Mr. *Tappan*, of Ohio, delivered a short address in honor of the deceased, and the usual resolutions of mourning, and of adjournment for the day, were passed.

TUESDAY, April 9.

The annual statement by the Secretary of the Treasury, *of the commerce and navigation* of the United States, was laid before the Senate.

[This statement terminates with the last day of *June*, instead of the last day of *September*, as heretofore, so that it embraces a period of *nine months*, instead of *twelve*.

The *exports* amount to $84,346,480; the *imports* to $64,753,799; exhibiting a balance of trade in favor of the United States of $19,592,681. Our whole tonnage is 2,158,602 93, about equally divided between foreign and coastwise. Increase of tonnage during nine months, 63,-617 79.

Mr. Upham presented a petition from citizens of Weathersfield, Vermont, asking that no alteration may be made in the tariff; that *Texas* may not be annexed; and that the Oregon question may be settled by negotiation, and that nothing may be done until that has failed.

Mr. *Woodbridge*: From citizens of Marietta, Ohio, remonstrating against the annexation of *Texas*. Mr. W. made some remarks on the subject of this petition, which will be given hereafter.

Mr. *Walker*: From citizens of Syracuse, New-York, asking that *Texas may be annexed* to the United States.

Nine remonstrances against any alteration of the tariff were presented.

Mr. *Berrien*, of Georgia, addressed the Senate in favor of the tariff. He laid down these propositions, that since the present tariff went into operation,

1. The credit of the government, before prostrate, has been restored.

2. The treasury, which was empty, has been replenished.

3. Commerce and navigation have increased.

4. The agricultural condition of the country has improved.

5. There has been a marked improvement in the price of cotton.

6. There has been a reduction of prices of almost all articles of consumption.

7. To crown the whole, every branch of industry has been stimulated to increased activity, and confidence has been restored. These things were true. The tariff of 1842 had been in operation but little more than a year, and they had followed, whether as effects or mere sequences, he did not inquire. They exist, the country is sensibly relieved; it is not suffering as in 1842. It is in a state of convalescence inceptive, indeed still enfeebled by a long course of privation, yet obviously recovering from its prostration, and cheered by the prospect of complete restoration. Mr. B. gave an account of several manufacturing establishments, commenced, or about to be commenced, in Georgia, South Carolina, and Arkansas. He argued that any change at this time, would be particularly unwise, when the country was on the eve of a political election, which might overturn in a few months, any system which might be established.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.

Mr. *Tappan* presented two memorials from Ohio, against the annexation of *Texas*.

Fourteen remonstrances against any alteration of the tariff, were presented.

Mr. *Crittenden* in presenting two of these, said *that from his own knowledge of the sentiments of the Senate, the country might rest assured that no change can, or will be made in the tariff at the present session.*

Mr. *Wright*, of New-York, offered a resolution of inquiry, whether the President of the United States should not be vested with power to commute *sentences of death* to imprisonment for life or a term of years, which was adopted. Mr. W. said he offered the resolution by request of persons in his State, and wished not to be understood as expressing his own views.

Mr. *Colquitt*, of Georgia, charged his colleague, Mr. *Berrien*, who was now absent on a journey to Georgia, with insincerity, either in the opinions he had formerly expressed against the tariff, or in the speech he made yesterday.

Mr. *Mangum*, president of the Senate, remarked that it was not in order to reflect on the motives of members.

Mr. *Colquitt* disclaimed any intention to do so. He referred to arguments his colleague had formerly made in favor of *free-trade*, and said if he (Mr. C.) had been guilty of like inconsistency, he should think himself degraded and disgraced.

Mr. C. argued that there was no power in the Constitution to levy a tax except for revenue, therefore a tax for protection was unconstitutional. The operatives in the factories were the slaves of the overgrown capitalists, and it would be vastly better for them in the end, though they might suffer at first, to have the system destroyed. The fall of prices was owing to improvements in machinery and in skill, and not at all to the tariff. He took up "the forty bale theory," insisting that it was correct, and that the cotton grower had to pay the duties. The tariff of 1842 was the worst we had ever had. It would again excite the feeling that had once brought this country to the brink of destruction, when it was saved by the *compromise act*. The cry of free-trade would again echo from the ocean to the mountains.

THURSDAY, April 10.

The President of the Senate laid before them a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, informing them that to-morrow, at 1 1-2 o'clock, the experiments of Colt's submarine battery, were to take place in the eastern branch of the Potomac.

Five remonstrances against any alteration of the tariff, were presented.

Mr. *Buchanan* presented a remonstrance from citizens of Pennsylvania, against the duty of 2 1-2 cents per pound on sugar, they alledging that it is 80 per cent. on the original cost. Also, a petition praying that the four companies of horse, may be reduced to a peace establishment of one company of one hundred men.

The Memphis navy yard and dock bill was further discused and *passed*.

FRIDAY, April 12.

Mr. *Talmadge* presented two memorials of citizens of New-York, against the annexation of *Texas*.

Mr. *Sturgeon* presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying that the horse artillery may be reduced to one company.

Mr. *Tappan* called up his resolution, requesting the President to communicate all the documents relating to the case of the *Somers' muting*. It was objected by several, that this could do no good, but could only re-open a painful subject. Mr. T. contended that the effect would be to cause any future case to be investigated by the civil tribunals. The resolution was rejected without a division.

Mr. *Choate* spoke two hours in favor of the tariff. In reply to Mr Benton's allegation that the first tariff, passed in 1789, was the work of great and virtuous men, while the modern system of 1816 and 1824 was that of "trading politicians," Mr. C. showed that the tariff of 1789 was as distinctly and avowedly protective as any that this government had ever passed. Specific duties for protection were laid on thirty-two articles, ad valorem duties raised high for protection, on twelve articles, and sixteen articles were made free for protection. Roger Sherman moved a duty of six cents a pound on manufactured tobacco, avowedly as a *prohibition*, and it was adopted without a word of opposition, or a dissenting vote. Mr. Bland then moved a prohibitory duty on beef, which was adopted in like manner. None at that time raised the question of constitutionality.

In a Congress composed in part of the framers of the Constitution, and all of them fresh from the discussions upon it, a doubt of the constitutionality of protection was not started.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MONDAY, March 25.

Mr. *Black*, of South Carolina, from committee on retrenchment, reported an *army-retrenchment bill*.

The *Speaker* proceeded to call the States for resolutions, commencing where the call was last suspended, with the State of Ohio.

Mr. *Giddings* submitted the following, which lies over one day, under the rule:

Resolved, That the right of amending the federal Constitution, secured to the people in the fifth article thereof, resulting from a spirit of concession and compromise, essential to the formation and preservation of the union of these States, should be held sacred by the friends of the Union.

Resolved, That the right of amendment extends as clearly to that portion of said Constitution which fixes the ratio of federal representation, as to any other part of that instrument.

Resolved, That every attempt to subvert this important right of the people, should be promptly and decidedly condemned.

Mr. *Hughes*, of Maine, offered resolutions that the government ought to take possession of the Oregon, from 42 degrees West, to 54 degrees 40 minutes North, and establish a territorial government.

Mr. H. accepted the following amendment, offered by Mr. *Black*, of Georgia.

"3, That it is expedient and conducive to the best interests of the country, that *Texas* should be annexed to the United States, as soon as the annexation can be accomplished upon fair and legitimate principles."

Mr. H. demanded the previous question.

Mr. *J. R. Ingersoll*, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion prevailed; *yeas* 106, *nays* 66.

The northern members who voted *nay* were—

New Hampshire—Burke, Norris.

Pennsylvania—Bidlack, Foster, C. J. Ingersoll.

Ohio—Dean, E. D. Potter, *Vinton*, Weller.

Indiana—W. J. Brown, J. W. Davis, Henley, A. Kennedy, Owen Pettit, T. Smith, J. A. Wright.

Illinois—Douglass, *Hardin*, Hoge, McClernand, R. Smith. Northern democrats, 20, northern whigs, 2.

ADJOURNMENT AND TEXAS.

Mr. *Saunders*, of North Carolina, offered the following resolution, and demanded the previous question:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to fix a day of adjournment until the Texan and Oregon questions, and the tariff and retrenchment bills shall have been acted on by both houses of Congress.

The demand for the previous question was *not* seconded. So the resolution was laid over for debate.

Mr. *McKay*, in pursuance of notice heretofore given, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to authorize the coining of one dollar gold pieces in the mint of the United States and its branches; read twice and committed.

Mr. Kennedy offered a resolution embracing the propositions in favor of the protective policy contained in General Jackson's letter to Dr. Coleman, dated April 26, 1824, to wit:

That lead, iron, copper, hemp and wool, "being the great materials of our great national defense, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country a supply of these leading and important articles so essential to war." That "we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants, and that it is time that we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own." That "a careful and judicious tariff" is necessary "to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defense within ourselves on which the safety of our country and our liberty depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community."

A motion to lay on the table failed; yeas 18, nays 119.

Mr. *W. J. Brown*, of Indiana moved to amend by substituting for this the following:

That this House approve of the sentiments of Henry Clay, expressed in his speech at the extra session of Congress, 1841, as follows: "Carry out the principles of the compromise act, look to revenue alone for the support of government. Do not raise the question of protection, which I hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity for protection."

Rejected; yeas 82, nays 84.

Mr. *Morris*, of Pennsylvania, when called, said that before he voted, he wished to know whether this was a correct copy of Mr. Clay's remarks? *Cries of order. No answer returned.*

TUESDAY, March 26.

Mr. *White*, of Kentucky, addressed the House by special permission, in vindication of himself, he having pronounced the passage purporting to be from Mr. Clay's speeches, spurious. He went into proofs that Mr. Clay never expressed himself as alledged. Mr. Brown, of Indiana, said he took it from the *Ohio Statesman*, published at Columbus, Ohio. He was unable to find the extracts now, but had written to the editor of that paper for information.

The House again discussed, in committee, the bill for remounting the 2d regiment of dragoons. Mr. Adams moved to amend so as to *disband* the 8th regiment of Infantry, late 2d dragoons, but subsequently withdrew the motion, on a motion being made by Mr. *Hale*, of New-Hampshire, to postpone the whole subject, till the army retrenchment bill shall have passed.

This motion was rejected, and the bill was *passed*.

WEDNESDAY, March 27.

Mr. *Schenck*, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules so as to act upon the resolution from the Senate for an adjournment of Congress on the 27th day of May, at 12 o'clock at noon. Lost: yeas 86, nays 87.

The army appropriation bill was taken up in committee, and Mr. *J. Brinkerhoff*, of Ohio, moved to amend so as to dismiss all supernumerary officers on or before July 3, 1844, with three months' pay. On this motion an animated debate ensued. The amendment was supported by *J. Brinkerhoff*, of Ohio; *D. L. Seymour*, of New-York; *Hale*, of New Hampshire; *Black*, of South Carolina; *Thompson*, of Missouri: *Stewart*, of Pennsylvania; *Patterson*, of New-York; *Ficklin*, of Indiana; and *Adams*. It was opposed by *J. R. Ingersoll*, of Pennsylvania; Mr. *Holmes*, of South Carolina; *Fish*, of New-York; *Haralson*, of Georgia, and *Schenck*, of Ohio.

Mr. *Adams* thought it would be better for the young men to engage in civil pursuits, instruct the militia, &c. They would be more useful and happy than in their present position. They would be prepared to be called either to serve in a civil or a military capacity, as their tastes or acquirements might best fit them.

The illustrious historian, Gibbon, related the fact that he had at one time been a captain in the Hampton militia, and that he had found his having filled that station a great advantage to him in writing the military histpry of the Roman empire. It had prepared him the better to understand the description of the Roman legion, and to analyze and explain the whole military system of antiquity; thus he said the captain had proved as useful to the historian as the historian to the captain.

THURSDAY, March 28.

Mr *Adams*, on leave, presented a memorial of the National Institute, for the promotion of science and the arts, praying pecuniary aid.

Mr. *Dromgoole* offered the following, which was committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the issue of treasury notes, made payable on their face one year after date, bearing a merely nominal rate of interest, and by endorsement thereon made payable at any time, on presentation at the depositories of the treasury, is without authority of law."

The House refused to assign a day for taking up the tariff bill.

The amendment dismissing supernumerary officers (3d lieutenants) on or before the 30th July, next, was adopted; ayes 83, noes 29.

FRIDAY, March 29.

The House again refused to suspend the rules for the purpose of disposing of the resolution from the Senate for an adjournment on the 27th May; yeas 80, nays 64.

The resolution reported yesterday, declaring certain treasury notes illegal, was adopted; yeas 89, nays 67: a *strict party vote*.

The army-retrenchment bill was taken up. A motion was made by Davis, of Indiana, to abolish the office of major-general, which was rejected. This bill reduces *contingencies* to *fixed salaries*, and retrenches to the amount of *half a million*.

Mr. *T. Smith*, of Indiana, moved a proviso, declaring that nothing in the law as at present existing, should be so construed as to prevent promotions from the line of the army. Agreed to; ayes 75, noes 40.

[Numerous and numerously-signed petitions against any disturbance of the tariff until experience shall have pointed out improvements, continue to come in.]

SATURDAY, April 6.

Mr. *Hudson* presented resolutions of citizens of Milford, against the annexation of *Texas*.

Also, a remonstrance of Austin Flint, and 558 others, of Leicester, Massachusetts, against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. *E. Joy Morris* presented the memorial of citizens of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, against any modification of the tariff of 1842, as it can only result in the destruction of a large amount of invested capital, and in the reduction of the wages of labor, and in the stagnation of business.

Also, one from citizens of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, representing the prosperous condition of the country under the tariff of 1842, and protesting against any further experiments upon the labor and industry of the people.

Twelve other remonstrances against touching the tariff, were presented.

The western-rivers and harbors-improvement bill, was discussed. The question being on the appropriation of $223,000, for the improvement of the Ohio, below the falls at Louisville, and of Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas rivers, Mr. *White* said, that as all debate on this bill was to cease in two hours and a half, he was unwilling to continue the party debate which had arisen, provided he could have an assurance that gentlemen on the other side, would confine themselves to the merits of the bill. Mr. *Houston*, of Alabama, declared that he would consent to no such understanding. Mr. *White* replied that he would yield the floor, and let any gentleman take it for continuing the party discussion, at his peril. He would take his chance for an opportunity of replying.

Mr. *Cross*, of Arkansas, stated that he could not consent to an appropriation for Arkansas river, under the power to *regulate commerce*, but he could under the *military power*, that river being important for conveying military articles. The appropriation of $223,000 as above was agreed to. Amendments in favor of Cumberland river, $25,000, and of Tennessee river, $56,000, were discussed, and rejected, there being no report on these rivers, and it being considered that these amendments were offered to defeat the bill.

The Wabash was added to the rivers to be improved by the appropriation already agreed to. Mr. *Rhett*, of South Carolina, expressed himself as having been in favor of the project brought forward early in the cession of granting $200,000 to employ *snag-boats* on the Mississippi; but now that the sum had been increased to upwards of $600,000, much of it for local improvements, he should vote against it. He considered all local improvements, by the federal government, as productive of contention between different sections, and of corruption in the government; and expressed himself strongly against the revival of the exploded system of internal improvements.

MONDAY, April 8.

Mr. *Weller* announced the death of HEMAN ALLEN MOORE, one of the members from Ohio, and pronounced a eulogy upon him, when the usual resolutions of mourning and adjournment were passed.

TUESDAY, April 9.

Mr. *Kennedy*, of Indiana, presented the petition of Gen. Daniel Millroy, and a large number of other citizens, of Carroll county, Indiana, praying Congress to inquire into the alleged abuses of power by the "Algerines," in the State of Rhode Island; and to guaranty to the people of that State, the principles of government established in this country, by the revolutionary struggle.

Mr. *Wethered* presented a petition from James Mahool, James Standiford, and 100 others of the farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers in the vicinity of Franklinville, Baltimore county, praying Congress to let well enough alone, and not interfere with the present tariff, which is working like a charm.

Mr. *Grinnell*, of Massachusetts, presented a remonstrance against the annexation of *Texas*. Thirty remonstrances against any alteration of the tariff, were presented.

Mr. *McKay*, chairman of the committee of ways and means, moved to suspend the rules to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up the tariff. Rejected; *Yeas* 80, *Nays* 84.

Upon a resolution to suspend the rules, so as to admit a motion to cease debate on the eastern-harbor and river-improvement bill, at 4 o'clock, (which motion requires only a *majority*) the rules were suspended—*yeas* 88, *nays* 68.

The motion to limit the debate as above, being before the House—

Mr. *Adams* went into a lucid and interesting discussion of the various contrivances with which the House *swarmed, to suppress freedom of debate*. There was the rule to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, at any time, by vote of a simple majority. The consequence was, that if any debate arose, which the majority wish to suppress, and which they could not, under parliamentary rules, without a vote of *two-thirds*, they could, under this, effect their object, and annihilate the rights of the minority. This rule originated with the 26th Congress, and with a member from Maine.—Practically, it did not allow a minority in the House. Such a rule never existed before. Mr. *Rhett*, of South Carolina, inquired whether the gentleman intended to say that it was in the power of a majority to suspend the rules at any time, for any purpose? Mr. *Adams* replied that it was in the power of a majority to suspend the rules, in order to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, at any time, and there were always subjects enough before that committee. This rule had been used and abused, to the subversion of the rights of the minority. The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. *Rhett*,) saw no objection to it, when it was first adopted by a democratic Congress; but when that went out of power, and the whigs revived it, the gentleman had declaimed, and written a pamphlet against it. He (Mr. A.) had always been opposed to it. The whigs had gone further, and adopted a rule enabling a bare majority to *stop* debate in committee of the whole, when they pleased; so that it depended on the will of a mere majority, whether one of the minority should say a word on a subject before the House, or when such subject was cut off by going into committee of the whole, on another subject, whether he should be permitted to say anything on that, either!

Mr. A.'s practice had been, to oppose, *toto cælo*, every infringement of the freedom of debate in this House.—He had voted against the hour rule—of all restrictions, in his opinion, the most tolerable, and which he confessed, not unfrequently, he had found productive of very favorable results, [laughter.] Yet, so far did he consider the freedom of speech in this House as one of the vital liberties of the people of this country, that he had always voted against that rule; and he did not believe there had been more than one or two cases in which he had been compelled, from the exigencies of the occasion, to vote for the previous question, which was another of these modes for suppressing the freedom of speech. Laying upon the table without debate, was another. This House swarmed with rules for the suppression of debate; and they were carried into effect. This very proposition of the previous question, was a measure which, in substance, had come into this House since he had been a member of it. In the first Congress of which he had been a member, the previous question had been exceedingly rare; it had been very seldom used, and then not until many days of debate. And a most extraordinary practice which had grown up in this House, not warranted, he believed, by any rule, but established, in the first place as a matter of convenience, was to allow a member here, two resources at once—to offer a resolution, and at the same time to move the previous question. He believed that was contrary to rule; he had protested against it, time after time.

All these, he said, were parts and parcels of the system, for the suppression of the freedom of debate.

The motion to limit the debate in committee, to 4 o'clock, was laid on the table.

The eastern-harbor and river-improvement bill, was now taken up in committee of the whole on the state of the Union; and the section appropriating $10,000 for Kennebec river, was adopted: also, an amendment appropriating $15,000 for Bridgeport harbor, in Connecticut.

Mr. *Holmes*, of South Carolina, expressed his astonishment and mortification; that this old exploded system of internal improvements, which he thought was killed stone-dead, was to be resurrectionized while the breath was in General Jackson's body! He called upon the friends of State rights, if there were a remnant in this hall, to rally. He called upon democrats to *show their hands*.

[In the *Spectator*, on the following day, was a despondeing editorial on the degeneracy of the democracy, in reviving the system of internal improvements, overthrown by General Jackson's veto on the *Maysville* road, and the *Wabash* river. Now this very Wabash, figures in an appropriation bill! "Respect," says this organ, "for the services of this great leader of the democratic party, should have postponed the resurrection of this system by admirers and friends, at least until his death—a very undemocratic and slavish argument, to say the least!]

Mr. *Payne*, of Alabama, took the floor, and resumed the party debate commenced by Garret Davis, on the occasion, not the *subject*, of another bill. He, [Mr. P.] brought up the whig songs, and read a little.

"We go for Tip, and Tyler too,
Without a why or wherefore."

Mr. *J. R. Ingersoll*, proposed that he should sing it. Some further song was read by the clerk; and great hilarity prevailed all round the benches.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.

Mr. *W. J. Brown*, of Indiana, obtained a suspension of the rules for a personal explanation. He then read from the National Intelligencer, a passage from the speech of Mr. Clay, delivered in the Senate on the 21st January, 1842, the part of which material to Mr. B's. issue, was as follows:

"Carry out, then, said he, the spirit of the compromise act. Look to revenue alone for the support of government. Do not raise the question of protection, which, said the Senator from Kentucky, I had hoped, had been put to rest. There is no necessity of protection, for protection."

This, Mr. B. affirmed made good his resolution, touching Mr. Clay's opinions, offered on a former day, as follows:

"That this House approve of the sentiments of Henry Clay, expressed in his speech at the extra session of Congress, in 1841, as follows: 'Carry out the principles of the compromise act; look to revenue alone for the support of government. Do not raise the question of protection, which I hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity for protection.'"

Mr. *White*, of Kentucky, obtained leave to reply, (the rules being suspended,) and argued that neither the language, nor sense of the two were the same, and that the resolution offered by the gentleman from Indiana, was in effect false, and a forgery.

Mr. *Hudson*, from the committee on manufactures, to which was referred the resolutions of the legislature of the State of Connecticut recommending modifications of the tariff act of the last Congress, and the memorial of several citizens of Boston, as well as sundry memorials of citizens of Pennsylvania, against any change in said act, made a report thereon unfavorable to any change in said act.

Mr. *Dromgoole*, moved to go into committee of the whole, to take up the tariff. Rejected; *yeas* 85, *nays* 87.

Mr. D. moved subsequently to make the tariff the order of the day, for to-morrow 12 o'clock, which was negatived; *yeas* 90, *nays* 92. Finally, Mr. *McKay* moved to suspend the rules so as to admit the following:

Resolved, That the bill No. 213, to modify and amend the act entitled, "An act to provide revenue from imports and to change and modify existing laws, imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved 30th August, 1842, be the special order of the day, on and after Monday next, the 15th instant, to take precedence of all other business until the same shall be finally disposed of by the House.

Mr. *McK.* said he should move every day to go into committee of the whole, and call the yeas and nays, unless a special assignment of the subject were made. The House refused to suspend the rules; *yeas* 101, *nays*, 76.

A message from the President having been laid before the House on the Rhode Island troubles, a motion by Mr. Holmes, to lay the whole on the table, failed; *yeas* 66, *nays* 77. It was ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, April 11.

Mr. *Grinnell*, presented the petition of Andrew Gifford, and 95 other citizens of Westport, Massachusetts, praying that Texas may not be annexed to the United States, that it would be disastrous to the great interests of the country, and endanger the stability of the Union.

Thirteen remonstrances against any alteration of the tariff, were presented.

The eastern harbor and river-improvement bill was taken up, and the day spent on an amendment of Mr. *Rogers*, of New-York, appropriating five thousand dollars for the harbor of Whitehall. The principle of the bill was opposed by Mr. *Hammett*, of Mississppi. He said, The whole far-famed "American system" was involved in this bill. This was the entering-wedge; the whole system was to follow. Let this bargain but be once consummated, let the East and the West put shoulder to shoulder in this work, and ten millions a year would not meet the appropriations for these objects alone. Had it ever been contemplated by Jefferson, that democrats in this House would ever come to such a pitch? No. Such democracy would be rebuked by his genius, could it rise here from the tomb. [Some gentlemen were here observed to look sharply round.]

Mr. H. complained of the cost of customhouses at Boston and New-York, being *one and a half millions apiece*. Mr. *Winthrop* replied that these were children of the democratic party.

Mr. *Brengle*, of Maryland, said he did not believe the power to make internal improvements was lost, when the States surrendered the great source of revenue to the United States. When he heard it remarked by the gentleman from Mississippi, who had just taken his seat, that the exercise of this power would be rebuked by the genius of Jefferson, could he now rise from the tomb, he called to mind the recommendation of that great man in his sixth executive message to Congress. What was it that his genius then rebuked? Although he admitted that the general government had not, under the Constitution, the power to make roads and canals, he recommended an amendment of the Constitution, to the express end that it might make them. And yet for gentlemen here to invoke the genius of that great apostle of democracy to rise and rebuke this House for entertaining propositions for works of internal improvement, when he was the very man who considered it so expedient and desirable that Congress should exert this power, that he would have had the Constitution amended rather than it should not be done? The power to make roads and canals, was far higher than that to improve rivers and harbors; and yet, when we were asked to improve a harbor by clearing out the sand, a gentleman rose here, and wanted the genius of Jefferson to rise too, and rebuke the House!

The appropriation for Whitehall harbor, was carried, 76 to 73.

The Pension bill was taken up, and the committee and House agreed to two amendments of the Senate, one providing that no person shall enjoy the full pay of his grade in the army or navy, and a pension *at the same time*, unless his disability has caused him to do duty in an inferior grade, or a civil station.

[This cuts off the famous Ap Catesby Jones, the hero of *Montery*, from a large pension.]

The other amendment provided that applicants should be permitted to go for their back pension, although they had failed till a late day to apply for it.

FRIDAY, April 12,

Ten remonstrances against any alteration of the tariff were presented.

Mr. *Causen*, of Maryland, presented a resolution of the legislature of Maryland, requesting the senators and representatives from said State, in the Congress of the United States, to use their exertions to effect the passage of a law by that body, making the rescue of any runaway slave from the master, or persons authorized to apprehend the same a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment in all cases where the party offending shall not be able to remunerate the injured party in damages. Referred to the committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. *Weller*, moved to go into committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, for the purpose of doing public business. (Understood to be acting on the tariff.) Rejected, *yeas* 67, *nays* 81.

A bill appropriating $116,972 79, for the general service of the navy, was passed.

Mr. *Duncan*, of Ohio, moved that the House adjourn over to Monday, for the purpose of witnessing the experiments of Colt's *submarine battery*.

[At first the object was not stated, and in answer to inquiries what it was, it was said that "it was to set the Potomac a-fire; that it was to blow up the *Department of State* with *Oregon*, and *Texas*."

After much jesting and confusion, the motion was withdrawn.]

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Items.

Dinner to Daniel O'Connell.—On the night of the 12th of March, a dinner was given at Covent Garden to Mr. O'Connell, "to show the admiration entertained by Englishmen for his constant and consistent advocacy of the rights and privileges of Irishmen, for more than forty years." The company was numerous and of the highest respectability, and the whole affair a most brilliant and enthusiastic one.

Hayti.—The Spanish portion of the island have again attempted to declare their independence of the existing government, and things continue in a revolutionary state.

Execution of Mohawk.—The Butler (Pa.) Herald contains the particulars of the execution of Samuel Mohawk, the Seneca Indian, for the murder of the Wigton family. To the last he maintained that when he killed Mrs. Wigton and her children, he was insane. He met his fate with the utmost composure and fortitude. Neither before nor after he was upon the scaffold was a single murmur of regret heard to escape him, nor was there, at any time, the slightest visible change in his countenance. Within less than an hour before his execution, he smoked a segar, seemingly with great pleasure. When summoned to the gallows, he called for water, washed his face, combed his hair, and, with evident satisfaction, surveyed himself in a glass. And, strange as it may seem, he was highly pleased with his shroud and pantaloons, which were made of fine muslin, trimmed with black ribbon. This was a *judicial murder.—Portland American.*

Disturbances in Cuba.—The New-York Courier gives the following statement from a gentleman who has very recently been in the neighborhood of Matanzas:

"There continues to be much excitement in Matanzas, respecting the recent plot among the negroes to rise and take possession of the island. As yet there has been no insurrection, as has been stated, but it was undoubtedly the intention of the slaves to rise at some future period. Their plans, however, were not fully matured before the plot was discovered, and those suspected were arrested, all found guilty, and immediately shot. One or two planters were among those arrested, but it is presumed they are innocent, and will be liberated. At the present moment there is more suspicion rests upon the free blacks than any other class, and the present excitement exists more from the uncertainty as to who may be the next subjects of arrest, than from any immediate fear from the negroes. There are more or less arrested daily, and justice is both speedy and sure upon the guilty."

Colored Seamen.—The Boston Advertiser publishes the following extract from a letter received in that city, dated Matanzas, March 28:

"In the present state of the island, it would be well to advise captains to bring no negroes with them, as they are no longer bonded, but are put in jail immediately on arrival, which proceeding causes some expense to the vessel."

Riot.—An outrageous riot occurred in Apple street, N. L. on Monday night. A number of white persons made an unprovoked attack upon the house of some of the people of color living in Apple street, and the police had to interfere to suppress the riot. Five of the rioters were arrested yesterday, and held to bail, or committed by Mayor Cannon.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Attempt to Kidnap a Free Colored Man.—A man named Frederick Hughes, has been arrested in Pittsburg, for an attempt to kidnap a colored man, of Brownsville, named Enoch Parrott. Hughes, it was proved, had stated that Parrott was a runaway slave, and that he would make $500 off of him; he had a pistol, and threatened to shoot the negro if he resisted. He was committed in default of bail in $500, under the act of the 27th March, 1820. Parrott had resided for twenty years in Uniontown, Pa. and had free papers from Frederick county, Va. The penalty, on conviction of this offense, is from five to twelve years imprisonment for the first, and twenty-one years for the second offense.—*Ledger.*

A Generous Act.—The Athens (Georgia) Whig, 30th ultimo, says: "Last Summer, a young gentleman of Savannah was robbed in this place of a considerable amount of money, and suspicion falling upon a negro belonging to the Central Hotel, he was severely punished, but nothing was extorted from him. A few days ago, the gentleman (we presume becoming convinced that his suspicion had not been directed to the proper individual) forwarded to the negro the generous sum of $50."

[But what is to be said of the practice of scourging men to make them confess, where there is no evidence whether they are guilty or not? We talk of thumbscrews and slow fires as the cruel characteristics of a barbarous age. Is the torture of the lash any more consistent with free institutions and equal laws? It is a fact susceptible of abundant proof, that poor slaves are often thus driven to confess crimes, which subsequent evidence proves they never committed.]

Married,

On the 4th instant, by Friends' ceremony, THOMAS HOBSON, M. D. of Chester county, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Reuben Webb, of Philadelphia.

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS

For the week ending 4th mo. (April) 13th, 1844.

Received for the Standard—The following persons have each paid $2: Kate Smith, Waltham, Nathaniel Mullikin, Lexington, A. Robeson, N. Bedford, L. E. Chace, Worcester, Mass.; J. A. Burr, Ludlowville, N. Y.; Susannah Munroat, Central Village; Leavitt H. Yeaton, Berwick; Eunice Dorman, Kennebunk, Me.; James Allen, Wickford, R. I.—Total, $18.

John G. Smith, Guy M. Salsbury, and B. J. Winchester, Clarendon, N. Y. $5; Louisa Casey, East Greenwich, R. I. $1; Timothy P. Rockwood, Clappville, Mass. $1.67; Roxanna Quimby, do. $1.67; Stephen Draper, jr. do. $1.67; Samuel H. Moore, do. $1.67; Major Scofield, do. $1.67; Abraham Firth, jr. do. $1.67; Charlotte Stone, do. $1.67; J. B. Titcomb, do. $1.67; George Foster, Andover, do. $3; Nathaniel Phillips, Scituate, do. $4; Abigail Southwick, Danvers, do. 50c.; C Cooper, Ashford, Ct. $2.50; Wm. P. Williamson, Plainfield, N. Y. $1; P. Sexton, $4; Gurden T. Smith, $1; Elihu Durfee, $2.50; Philadelphia Anti-Slavery Society, $200.—Total $237.86.

Donations.—P. Sexton, $25.

ISAAC T. HOPPER, *Treasurer.*

NOTICES.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

This meeting will commence its sessions at 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday the 7th day of May, at Concert Hall No. 406 Broadway.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Will be held at the Apollo Hall, No. 410 Broadway, on the same day—services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The members of the society, and the friends of the oppressed generally, are invited to attend, and to participate in the deliberations of the occasion. Many questions of great moment to the welfare of the country, and to the cause of freedom, will come up for discussion and disposal. It is desirable to secure a large representation from all parts of the country, and to avail ourselves of every means to forward the object of the society.

A record book for the names of persons who attend, will be open at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 143 Nassau street—where, also, cards of reference to boarding-houses can be obtained.

On behalf of the Society,
WM. P. POWELL, } *Com. of Ar-*
J. S. GIBBONS, } *rangement.*

Anti-Slavery and friendly papers will please copy.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS IN BUCKS COUNTY, Pa.

A general invitation is extended to the people of Bucks county, without distinction of sect or party, to a series of anti-slavery meetings and conventions, for the purpose of hearing lectures and discussions on a number of sub

Poetry.

For the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Men of the South, whose nobler sires
Fought Freedom's battle in their day,
And opened for our youthful land
A fresh and glorious way;

Who, gazing down the coming time,
With prophet vision, deemed they saw
Their children's day a day sublime,
Of just and equal law;

Where Freedom's self had burst to view,
Shining on *all*, as doth the sun;
Where bonds which they had failed to undo,
Their *children* had undone;—

Why seek ye now to quench the flame,
That lit the age in which they stood,
And finding pride where they found shame,
Prove bastards to their blood?

Why, if your own homes still must be
Cursed with the slaver's bloody mart,
Cursing the ground, cursing the tree,
Cursing the very heart;

If still the curse must work, work on,
Until the earth, the obedient sod,
Shall from your service turn in scorn,
Because you serve not God;—

Why, if all this must be, why seek
On *other* lands to plant this lie?
Granting they are not strong, but weak,
Why must they also die?

Must they thus perish, that your time
Swell not so soon unto its flood?
Or think ye to renew your prime,
By a fresh bath of blood?

Oh, Thou, our fathers' shield and sword!
Oh, interpose thy mighty hand!
Scatter like chaff the Texas horde,
The pirates of the land!

Man unto man must prove a rod,
Where wrath, and guilt, and sin, increase,
And those whose hearts obey not God,
Can never build a nation's peace.

And for those in our midst, who plot
And strike hands with these men of prey,
Confound their counsels—let them not
Go forth to rob and slay!

Bid the *true* Southron heart speak forth,
Above this din of braggart herds,
As in old times, when the free North
Thrilled unto its great words.

Is there no Henry now, to warn
A slumbering land? Is there no son
Like him who wrote "*All* are freeborn"?
Is there no Washington?

Where are the heroes who embalm
A nation's history? where are they,
Whom once we knew, with great souls, calm
And genial as the day?

Have they all perished? Wo to you
And wo to us, then,—wo to all.
Freedom and man's last act is through—
Let the world's curtain fall.

Shame on my coward heart! the men
Live not, who shall behold that hour;
And the South shall speak, as when
Her great ones spoke in power.

Already from the West I hear
A strong voice break—the good old ring—
Already, echoes blithe and clear,
From the dim silence spring.

Upon her olden soul they strike;
Sons as of old start up in crowds;
The South glides forth from slavery, like
The sun from out dark clouds.

ODE TO PIETY.

BY S. M. JANNEY.

Celestial Power! whose light divine
To cheer us through the world is given,
Oh! mayest thou on our pathway shine,
And guide our footsteps up to heaven.

The precious gift of God, art thou
O'er all the rest in worth excelling,
A gem to deck the monarch's brow,
A light to cheer the peasant's dwelling.

When storms assail us on our way,
And waves are toss'd in wild commotion,
Thine is the beacon's friendly ray,
To light us o'er the raging ocean.

But ah! when prosperous gales their force
To waft us on our way are lending,
How few by Thee direct their course;
On some delusive hope depending.

Yet art Thou still the only stay
For youth or aged, in every station,
Through life to light us on our way,
In death our only consolation.

Oh! mayest Thou o'er the world extend,
To darkened realms Thy light supplying,
Where priests before their idols bend,
And widows in the flames are dying.

But most of all, in this fair clime,
Where gospel light is round us shining,
Should man respect Thy truths sublime,
To Thee his grateful heart inclining.

Yet here, even here, where Freedom's shrine
Is reared with shouts of exultation,
See! Slavery's toiling victims pine,
Condemned to hopeless degradation.

Oh! here exert Thy power to save,
With light and truth each heart pervading,
To strike the fetter from the slave,
And lift him from his lot degrading.

As when the Saviour dwelt on earth,
And mingled with the poor and lowly,
Even so, his spirit now gives birth
To aspirations pure and holy.

It teaches to relieve the poor,
To visit those in bondage pining,
To open wide the prison-door,
And bring them forth where light is shining.

It says to him whose vain pretense
Would lull the heart in sin securely,
There is a day of recompense,
There is a God that judgeth surely.

With God, 'tis one
To guide a sunbeam, or create a sun—
To rule ten thousand, thousand worlds, or none.
Go, worlds! said God, but learn, ere ye depart,
My favored temple is an humble heart;
Therein to dwell I leave my loftier skies—
There shall my holy of all holies rise.—*Festus.*

Miscellany.

JOHN POUNDS.

It was Christmas Eve. A clear winter day was ending. The sun had sunk to its early rest. The beautiful stars were shining in the sky. Now and then, there floated on the air the liquid notes of a distant chime of bells. Every other sound was hushed. Presently a quick step was heard upon the crisp snow, and a gentleman was seen crossing the open space between his house and the road, from the city. The house itself was pleasantly situated in front of a small grove, and near a narrow stream of water. It was two or three miles only from the city, and had been chosen for his residence by Mr. Morris, that his family might enjoy the freshness and beauty of the country, without his being obliged to give up his business in the city. He usually reached home just before sunset. This evening, he had been delayed by several purchases, which he wished to make for the morrow. He had walked rapidly from the last shop at which he had stopped. He was in haste to meet his wife and children. He caught a glimpse of them in the parlor, awaiting with equal impatience his approach. His youngest boy, perched upon his mother's knee, was stretching his hands toward the door, and the next eldest, mounted upon a high chair, had been peering through the window for his father, and had just turned to cry out, "Here he comes! here he comes!"

Mr. Morris paused a single moment upon the door-step, to listen to the chiming of the bells, and to admire the beauty of the night. A moment after, he was in his own bright world within doors. His wife's smile welcomed him. His children's kisses and embraces greeted him. He heard their voices, sweeter to him than the bells; he saw their eyes, more beautiful to him than the stars.

"What have you bought? What have you brought us?" cried Charlie, his eldest boy.

"Don't tell him, father," interrupted Willie. "We all had rather wait till to-morrow morning, and then feel in our stockings at the head of the bed, for our Christmas presents. Mother says she will keep the nurse-lamp burning, and bring it to us as soon as we are awake."

"That will be better," replied their father. "But let us now sit down to supper. I have some other matters to arrange. We can talk them over as we are eating."

Supper was soon ended. The family council agreed to leave everything "to father."

"Well," said Mr. Morris, as they took their seats by the fire, "if you will leave it to me, I will proceed without any further delay. The rest of my parcels I have put away for to-morrow. This roll and this tract we will examine to-night."

"Did you stop at the printer's?" asked Willie.

"Yes," said his father; "and here is one of the tracts. I left the others at the office, to be done up in parcels. To-morrow we will direct them to our friends who sent us the flowers for the Fourth of July. And I hope that this year they will all get them in season for a New-Year present."

"How many did he print?" asked Charles, thinking of the printer.

"Oh! several thousand," replied Mr. Morris, thinking of the troops of kind friends, scattered in all directions, whose beautiful flowers had been showered into the laps of his own children, when they and their fellow pupils and teachers were preparing for a floral procession in the city in summer. "But we must go back a little," added he. "The roll comes first, and the tract afterward."

So saying, he unrolled the paper, and exhibited a large, colored print to his family. It was a picture of a pleasant-looking old man,—sitting in a small cobbler's shop, with a bird in a cage over his head, a cat on the floor at his feet, and a happy group of children on either side of him. A tall boy stood at his right hand, learning to read the Bible, and the man seemed to be listening to his reading, and waiting for a chance to help him. Indeed, all the children in the picture appeared to feel at home in the little shop. They looked upon each other, as if they were glad to be together; they looked upon the good old man, as if they knew how glad he too was to have them all there. Pussy was rubbing her neck against his knee, and seemed to purr forth her own pleasure, and that of all the boys and girls who shared with her the cobbler's shop. Underneath the print was written in clear letters:

JOHN POUNDS.

LATE OF ST. MARY'S STREET, PORTSMOUTH,

Who, while earning an honest subsistence by MENDING SHOES, was also SCHOOLMASTER, gratuitously, to some hundreds of the children of his poor neighbors.

Born 17 June, 1766: died 1 January, 1839. Aged 72.

"They cannot recompense thee; for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just."—LUKE xiv. 14.

After his family had sufficiently admired the picture, Mr. Morris said: "John Pounds died on the 1st of January, a few years ago, in England. His spirit was a New-Year Gift from our world, that day, to a better world above. This picture of him in his school, I shall place over our mantelpiece, as a Christmas and New-Year present to my children and their mother. And now, if you will listen, I will read aloud a sketch of his simple and beautiful life, which I have procured as a New-Year Tract for distribution among your Sunday school friends."

The children promised attention, and their father began:

It has been the lot of many a one, who has through life pursued a course of usefulness toward his fellow-creatures, that his good deeds have been scarcely known, except to those immediately benefited, until death has placed him beyond the reach of earthly praise. This is no reason why, when brought to light, they should not be placed on record for the imitation of survivors. To preserve the memory of a man, whose benevolent acts were thus performed within a very humble sphere of life, the following brief memoir was penned. It will also serve to illustrate a print, representing the same individual in the midst of the pursuits for which he was remarkable, just published in Boston, from the original English print. As that picture presents an unembellished *facsimile* of the person and his abode, so it will be the aim of these pages to preserve a simple but distinct memorial of his character and habits.

John Pounds, the subject of this notice, whose distinguished merit was, that, while pursuing under great disadvantages, the humble and toilsome occupation of mending shoes for his daily subsistence, he, at the same time, imparted, without fee or reward, to some hundreds of poor children of both sexes, all the education they ever had, was born at Portsmouth, on the 17th of June, 1766. His father was by trade, a sawyer, employed in the royal dock yard—who was enabled to get his son, at that time, a stout, athletic youth, entered into the yard as apprentice to a shipwright, at the early age of twelve years.

When he had served three years, at the age of fifteen, he met with a serious accident, which altered the future course of his life. By falling into a dry-dock, one of his thighs became dislocated, and he was otherwise so much injured as to render him ever afterwards a cripple.

When his general health had been restored, he might have been re-entered as a laborer, and in due time, entitled to retire on a small pension; but some new regulations having at that time been made that were not liked by the workmen, by advice of his master, he preferred trying what he could do for himself in some other way, and accordingly placed himself under the instruction of an old shoemaker in the High street, to learn his art. He succeeded so far that, although he seldom tried his hand on making shoes, he was enabled to obtain an honest subsistence by mending them.

For some years he was accommodated with room in the house of a relative; until about thirty-five years ago he ventured to become tenant on his own account, of the small weather-boarded tenement in St. Mary's street, where all his future years were spent, and where passers-by must have often noticed him, seated on his stool and mending shoes, in the midst of his little busy school.

About the year 1818, being himself a single man, (as indeed he continued to be through life,) he took upon himself the charge of one of the numerous children of his brother, who was a seafaring man; it was a feeble little boy, born with his feet overlapping each other, and turned inward. Having seen the iron pattens with which a neighbor's child had been provided by an eminent surgeon, he ingeniously contrived, by fastening together the soles of old shoes and boots, an imitation that effectually cured the distortion. The child became a chief object of his care, and affection ever afterward; he reared him, at a proper age, put him apprentice to a fashionable shoemaker; and they lived together to the end his days.

His lameness preventing him from sharing in out-of-door sports, he amused himself at home by rearing singing-birds, jays, parrots, &c.; and succeeded so well in domesticating some of them, that they would play about the room in perfect good fellowship with the cats and guinea-pigs, that sometimes formed part of his establishment. Often has a canary-bird been perched upon one of his shoulders, and a cat upon the other. Of late years, since his scholars became so numerous, he kept less of this kind of stock; the last of his talking birds was a starling, which he presented to the lady of Sir Philip H. Durham, the port admiral, in testimony of his gratitude of her ladyship's goodness in supplying some necessities of his little flock, and of the admiral's kindness in getting employment on board ship for some of his boys.

His attempts and success in the work of education arose out of this connection. When his nephew was about five years old, he applied himself to fulfilling the office of schoolmaster to him. After a time, he thought he would learn better if he had a companion; he obtained one, then added another, and went on gradually increasing the number; and found so much pleasure in the employment, that he resolved to extend the same benefit to others, whom he saw around him, in that very populous and poor neighborhood, quite destitute of instruction—the first addition to his charge being the son of a poor woman, who went about selling puddings; her homeless child unable to accompany her, being left in the open street, amid frost and snow, with no other shelter than the overhanging of a bay-window. As he became fond of the work of tuition, he gradually increased his numbers, until he at length became schoolmaster-general to all around, whose parents were too poor or too careless to provide them with other schooling; his establishment, of late years, averaging forty at a time, including about a dozen little girls, who were always placed on one side by themselves.

His humble workshop was about six feet wide, and eighteen feet in depth; in the midst of which he would sit on his stool with his last or lapstone on his knee, and other implements by his side, going on with his work, and attending, at the same time, to the pursuits of the whole assemblage; some of whom were reading by his side, writing from his dictation, or showing up their sums; others seated around on forms or boxes, on the floor, or on the steps of a small staircase in the rear. Although the master seemed to know where to look for each, and to maintain a due command over all, yet, so small was the room, and so deficient in the usual accommodations of a school, that the scene appeared to the observer from without, a mere crowd of children's heads and faces.

Owing to the limited extent of his room, he often found it necessary to make a selection from among several subjects, or candidates, for his gratuitous instruction; and in such cases always preferred, and prided himself on taking in hand, what he called "the little blackguards," and taming them. He has been seen to follow such to the town-quay, and hold out in his hand to them the bribe of a roasted potato, to induce them to come to school.

When the weather admitted, he caused them to take turns in sitting on the threshold of his front door, and on a little form on the outside, for the benefit of the fresh air.

His modes of tuition, were chiefly of his own devising. Without having ever heard of Pestalozzi, necessity led him into the interrogatory system. He taught the children to read from handbills, and such remains of old school-books as he could procure. Slates and pencils were the only implements for writing, yet a creditable degree of skill was acquired; and in ciphering, the Rule of Three and Practice were performed with accuracy.

With the very young, especially, his manner was particularly pleasant and facetious. He would ask them the names of different parts of their body, make them spell the words, and tell their uses. Taking a child's hand, he would say, "What is this? Spell it." Then slapping it, he would say, "What do I do? Spell that." So with the ear, and the act of pulling it; and in like manner with other things. He found it necessary to adopt a more strict discipline with them as they grew bigger, and might become turbulent; but he invariably preserved the attachment of all.

In this way some hundreds of persons have been indebted to him for all the schooling they have ever had; and which has enabled many of them to fill useful and creditable stations in life, who might otherwise, owing to the temptations attendant on poverty and ignorance, have become burdens on society, or swelled the calendar of crime.

A few years ago, when there was a vacancy in the office of schoolmaster to the national school in Greenrow, he applied to the curate of the parish to recommend him for the appointment; but receiving no encouragement, took no further steps in the affair.

He never sought any compensation for these labors; nor did he obtain any, beside the pleasure attending the pursuit, the satisfaction of doing good, and the gratification felt, when occasionally some manly soldier or sailor, grown up out of all remembrance, would call to shake hands, and return thanks for what he had done for him in infancy. Indeed, some of the most destitute of his scholars have often been saved from starvation, only by obtaining a portion of his own homely meal.

To the lasting credit of the late Mr. Pounds, it ought to be recorded, that he taught many of the boys to cook their own plain food, to mend their own shoes; sent them to Sunday-schools for religious instruction; and in order to encourage them, and enable them to make a creditable appearance, procured, with the aid of friends, clothing, which they were allowed to put on at his house, on Sunday mornings, and restore to his custody in the evening. He was both doctor and nurse to his little flock; did what he could to cure their chilblains, and heal the many ailments, the cuts and bruises, to which poor children are continually exposed; and in cases beyond his skill and means, procured assistance for them from others. Besides, for the juniors, he was not only master of their sports, but also maker of their playthings.

The extent, and disinterested nature of these useful labors, long passed almost unknown, owing to a certain independence of spirit, which hindered him from seeking aid from others. Of late, however, owing to his having applied for, and obtained ready admission into the Sunday-school at High-street chapel for many of his pupils, his merits have been more extensively known, and he has received assistance that proved highly encouraging to him. He obtained a better supply of books and slates. Several times the whole of his little flock were invited to a public examination at the chapel school-room, and regaled with tea and plum-cake. He and his scholars were likewise included in the public dinner, on the occasion of her majesty's coronation; except a few of the very young, for whom he provided at home, and afterward walked about with them the whole afternoon, that they might share in the enjoyments of the day, without danger to themselves, or incumbrance to others.

After a long perseverance in this course, Mr. Pounds was suddenly removed by the stroke of death, from the scene of his commendable exertions, on the first of January, 1839, at the age of seventy-two years. On the morning of that day he went to the house of Edward Carter, esq. in the High street, to acknowledge some acts of kindness lately received; he there saw Mr. Sheaf's picture of his school, lately purchased by that gentleman, and expressed himself more pleased at finding his favorite cat holding a prominent place in it than by any other part of the performance. He took with him a little boy named Ashton, and requested some aid toward the cure of the child's sore foot, and showed specimens on a slate, of the little fellows writing and ciphering; when, on the instant of these being restored to his hand with expressions of commendation, he suddenly fell down, as if fainting: the usual means for restoration were immediately resorted to; Mr. Martell, surgeon, who a few minutes before had paid him the compliments of the season, and congratulated him on his apparently good health, was promptly called in, but the vital spark was extinct. Mr. Martell took charge of the body, (Mr. Carter earnestly desiring that all expenses of a suitable funeral should be at his charge,) and accompanied it to its former abode. Here about thirty of the children were assembled, and wondering what had become of their tutor. At length they saw their little companion, and said, "Here comes Ashton—Mr. Pounds will soon be here!" The child had now arrived, and said—"Mr. Pounds is dead, or else fainted." The accents reached the ear of the nephew in the upper room, who, on hastening down, saw the body brought in, and immediately fainted; and it was not until some time afterward, that he became fully sensible of his loss, when he found the body of his beloved uncle lying, with fixed, but placid countenance, extended upon the bed, insensible to any attentions he could pay to him.

The children were overwhelmed with consternation and sorrow; some of them came to the door next day, and cried because they could not be admitted; and for several succeeding days, the younger ones came, two or three together, looked about the room, and not finding their friend, went away disconsolate.

The deceased was of a most cheerful, contented, and happy disposition. On Christmas Eve, as was his custom, he carried to a female relative the materials for a large plum-pudding, to be made for distribution among the children; and on that occasion declared that he was never happier in his life; that he had no earthly want unsatisfied, and expressed in words quite characteristic of him, as a bird-fancier, which had been one of his favorite pursuits, that whenever he should no longer be enabled to support himself by his own industry, and continue to do some good in the world, he might be permitted to go off suddenly, "as a bird drops from his perch." He was, as he had wished, called away suddenly from the continuance of his useful labors. The cause of his death was stated before the coroner's inquest to have been a sudden rupture of one of the large vessels of the heart. He has gone to await the award of Him, who said, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto me."

His remains were interred on the afternoon of Saturday, the fifth of January, 1839, in the burying-ground of High-street chapel, by the Rev. Henry Hawkes, B. A. who impressively called on the numerous assemblage around the grave, (among whom were most of his pupils,) to cherish his memory and imitate his example, by doing good to others, according to their various ability. The same minister, on the following evening, delivered a funeral sermon on the occasion, from Matthew vi. 3, 4: "When thou doest thine alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth; that thine alms may be in secret; and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly;" in which he pointed out, that although useful and benevolent acts may often escape the notice of men, or, owing to something uncouth in the mode or circumstances, may be regarded with slight, or even distaste, by superficial observers, yet in the all-perfect view of Almighty God, who regards deeds according to their kind, not their degree of excellence, they will assuredly meet their reward.

THE DISCONTENTED PENDULUM.

BY JANE TAYLOR.

One day there was trouble at the great house clock. All *hands* had come to a dead stand. The whole works had stopped. This excited the surprise of the long minute hand, who was in the habit of bustling about at a rapid rate. He therefore put his finger down, opened the little door in front, and asked the cause of the delay. He found the pendulum in the dumps, quite gloomy, and at a stand still.

"What is the matter below?" asked the minute hand.

"I am disheartened," said the pendulum, "at the gloomy prospects. I have been looking into my year's engagements, and find, to my astonishment, that I have upwards of thirty millions of beats to make this year, and there is no aid to be obtained. I must do it all myself."

"That is bad, sure enough," said the minute hand; "but what then?"

"Why," said the pendulum, "finding that it would be impossible for me to get through all this, I determined to stop."

"Yes," said the minute hand, despondingly, "and all the rest of us must stop in consequence of your troubles"

The dialouge was overheard by the hour hand, which was at rest among "the little ones above," and so he called down to the pendulum:

"You are quite too fearful," said the hour hand. "It is neither just to us, nor politic with regard to yourself, to state an *aggravated* view, as you have done, of your labors in advance. You may have more to do than some of the rest of us, but you have no more in proportion; and you will find that whatever number of beats you have to make in a year, you have only one to make in a second, and that is what all large pendulums have to perform. The wheels need a little oiling, and I think the works want winding up; but then you see that in the hardest strain we have, each wheel shares with the other the extra force; and I expect every day to hear that some oil has been applied to ease the operation, and it is probable that the door will be kept a little closer, to keep out foreign substances that clog the movements. Courage and perseverance, with a little co-operation, and all will go well. Do you start below, we above will keep all hands moving, and put the best face possible upon affairs, and in a very short time, we shall give striking evidence that our movements are right."

WAR.

The following sarcastic recommendations are given by Dr. Benjamin Rush, an eminent American physician and philanthropist, who died about thirty years ago:

"In order to impress more deeply the minds of the citizens of the United States with the blessings of peace, by contrasting them with the evils of war, let the following inscription be painted on the sign which is placed over the door of the war office, at Washington, namely:

An office for butchering the human species.
A widow and orphan-making office.
A broken-bone-making office.
A wooden-leg-making office.
An office for creating public and private vices.
An office for creating public debt.
An office for creating famine.
An office for creating pestilential diseases.
An office for creating poverty, and for the destruction of liberty and national happiness.

In the lobby, let there be painted representations of the common instruments of death; also, human skulls, broken bones, hospitals crowded with sick and wounded soldiers, villages on fire, ships sinking in the ocean, rivers dyed with blood, and extensive plains, without a tree or fences, or any other object but the ruins of deserted farm-houses.

Above this group of woful figures, let the following words be inserted in red characters, to represent human blood:

"NATIONAL GLORY!"

SMOKING.

The following is a short chapter from Dr. Alcott's most excellent work, "The Young Man's Friend." If the use of tobacco is injurious, and we believe most medical writers fully agree upon this point, it is an evil of no ordinary magnitude, and should receive the attention of all lovers of reform and human welfare:

Smoking has every where, in Europe and America, becomes a tremendous evil; and if we except Holland and Germany, nowhere more so than in this country. Indeed we are already fast treading in the steps of those countries, and the following vivid description of the miseries which this filthy practice entails on the Germans, will soon be quite applicable to the people of the United States, unless we can induce the rising generation to turn the current of public opinion against it.

The plague, like the Egyptian plague of frogs, is felt every where, and in every thing. It poisons the streets, the clubs, and the coffee-houses; furniture, clothes, equipage, persons, are redolent of the abomination. It makes even the dullness of the newspapers doubly narcotic: every eatable and drinkable, all that can be seen, felt, heard, or understood, is saturated with tobacco; the very air we breathe is but a conveyance for this poison into the lungs; and every man, woman, and child, rapidly acquires the complexion of a boiled chicken. From the hour of their waking, if nine-tenths of their population can be said to awake at all, to the hour of their lying down, the pipe is never out of their mouths. One mighty fumigation reigns, and human nature is smoked dry by tens of thousands of square miles. The German physiologists compute, that of 20 deaths, between eighteen and thirty-five years, 10 originate in the waste of the constitution by smoking.

This is indeed a horrid picture; but when it is considered that the best estimates which can be made, concur in showing that tobacco, to the amount of $16,000,000, is consumed in the United States, annually, and that by far the greater part of this is in smoking cigars, there is certainly room for gloomy apprehensions. What though we do not use the dirty pipe of the Dutch and Germans? If we only use the *tobacco*, the mischief is effectually accomplished. Perhaps it were even better that we should lay out a part of our money for pipes, than to spend the whole for tobacco.

Smoking is indecent, filthy, and rude; and to many individuals highly offensive. When first introduced into Europe, in the 16th century, its use was prohibited under very severe penalties, which in some countries amounted even to cutting off the nose. And how much better is the practice of voluntarily burning up our noses, by making a chimney of them? I am happy, however, in being able to state, that this unpardonable practice is now abandoned in many of the fashionable societies in Europe. There is one remarkable fact to be observed, in speaking on this subject. No parent ever teaches his child the use of tobacco, or even encourages it, except by his example. Thus the smoker virtually condemns himself in the very "thing which he alloweth." It is not precisely so in the case of spirits; for many parents directly encourage the use of that. Tobacco is one of the most powerful poisons in nature. Even the physician, some of whose medicines are so active that a few grains, or a few drops, will destroy life at once, finds tobacco too powerful for his use; and in those cases where it is most clearly required, only makes it a last resort. Its daily use, in any form, deranges, and sometimes destroys the stomach and nerves, produces weakness, low spirits, dyspepsy, vertigo, and many other complaints. These are its more immediate effects.

Its remoter effects are scarcely less dreadful. It dries the mouth and nostrils, and probably the brain; benumbs the senses of smell and taste, impairs the hearing, and ultimately the eyesight. Germany, a *smoking* nation, is at the same time a *spectacled* nation. More than all this; it dries the blood; creates thirst and loss of appetite; and in this and other ways, often lays the foundation of intemperance. In fact, not a few persons are made drunkards by this very means. Dr. Rush has a long chapter on this subject, in one of his volumes, which is well worth your attention. In addition to all this, it has often been observed, that in fevers, and other diseases, medicines never operate well in constitutions which have been accustomed to the use of tobacco.

Of the expense which the use of it involves, I have already spoken. Of the $16,000,000 thus expended, $9,000,000 are supposed to be for smoking Spanish cigars; $6,500,000 for smoking American tobacco, and for chewing it; and $500,000 for snuff.

POPULAR SPEAKING.

BY C. L. REMOND.

I trust the hour is fast approaching when every person, feeling sufficient interest to attend anti-slavery meetings, will also feel the disposition to become the speakers, regardless of age, sex, or acquirements; I long to see the trader from the market, the shoemaker with his apron, the farmer with his homespun frock, the ploughman with his vest, the seafaring man with his jacket and trowsers, the truckman with his white overhaul, and the operative from the factory, with the mason, carpenter, and smith, from their benches and anvils, standing forward, eager with feeling, thought, and voice, to be heard in behalf of a common origin, and a common liberty. From such sources, eloquence emanates spontaneously. Men, women, and children, who never spent the better half of their best days in learning to speak, cannot fail to interest. They speak from the heart; and the natural heart seldom, if ever, when left free, proves traitor to its God, Liberty, or the Truth. I once loved to hang upon the lips of a favorite minister, the popular orator, and the prized student; but my taste, like their eloquence, was empty, heartless, and selfish; and painful experience tells me, it is all a trade with them.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—We had supposed that the number of "most foul and most unnatural" murders, committed during the past season, would have given "pause" to the efforts of the advocates for the abolition of capital punishment; but such appears not to be the fact.—*Syracuse Jour.*

Indeed! we had supposed that the number of "most foul, and most unnatural" murders, committed during the past season, in defiance of the gallows, would have convinced the advocates of penalty that it was time to look for a better motive than fear, to restrain the evil passions of mankind.—*Broome Republican.*

PUNISHMENT BY DEATH IN AUSTRIA.—During the time that Ferdinand has been on the throne of his ancestors, the blood of not one of his millions of Austrian subjects has flowed upon the scaffold. One man was condemned to death for murder, in the second year after his accession; but his heart revolted against the barbarous punishment which the law still retains for that offense, and he commuted the sentence, to imprisonment for life—a punishment equally coercive with death, but which gives the offender opportunity and inducement to repentance; and does not destroy in the minds of the people the salutary notion of the sacredness of life, which princes and legislators ought ever to cultivate and guard.

ANECDOTES.

COMPLIMENTARY.—It is said that a young emigrant to the West, wrote home to his father, as follows: "You had better come out to Sagamon county, Illinois, for almighty mean men get office here."

A BARRISTER POSED.—At the late Limerick Assizes, a witness of the "lower classes" was cross-examined by Mr. Bennett, Queen's counsel, when the following dialogue took place: Counsel: "Why do you hesitate to answer me? you look at me as if I was a rogue." Witness: "To be sure I do." (Laughter.) "Upon your oath, you think me a rogue?" "Pon my oath I don't think you're an honest man." (Continued laughter.) "You swear that on your oath?" "I do to be sure: and what else could I think?" "Now, why do you think so?" "Why, because you're doing your best to make me perjure myself."

IRISH CALCULATION.—The penny postage of Great Britain, has had the effect of reducing postage, from one shilling to a penny. An Irishman, writing to his son in London, says: "Remember, my dear boy, *not to forget* to write often, for every letter *saves me elevenpence!*"

NOT BAD.—An Irishman says that some old topers are walking volcanoes, and the carbuncles on their noses are eruptions of the *cratur*.

TYLER'S LUCK.—A few evenings after the accident on board the Princeton, a large crowd being assembled at Gadsby's a stranger was overheard to say: "I wish to heaven Captain Tyler had been sitting astride of the gun when it was fired." A gentleman stepped up to him, rebuked him strongly, and said, "I shall make a personal affair of it." The stranger replied, "You had better hear me out before you say so. I intended to have added that if he had been seated on the gun, *his good luck would have prevented the explosion!* A general huzza rewarded him for his ingenuity.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Advantages of the Penny Postage.—The British government, by carrying letters at the rate of a PENNY, and newspapers for *nothing*, has cleared, over all expenses, about THREE MILLIONS of dollars annually.

Beauties of Church and State.—There is a clergyman of the established church in Ireland, the son of the bishop of Ossory, who has been in the receipt for the last twenty years, of about sixteen hundred dollars from two parishes, in which there is not a church, nor a single Protestant. The same individual is the incumbent of at least one other parish. No wonder that Ireland is ripe for rebellion; or that Irishmen feel such an invincible hatred to Protestantism, when it is associated with the remembrance of wrong and outrage like this.—*New-York Evangelist.*

Maple Sugar.—We have had the best opportunity for the production of this article, the present season, that we have had for two or three years past. The sap comes from the trees in a continued stream. The amount of sugar manufactured during the warm spell was immense. On Friday, on account of the good sleighing, our village was crowded with teams, and the amount of sugar sold on that day alone, is estimated at over *six thousand pounds.* The price has averaged six and seven cents in trade, and has sold as low as five in cash.

Maple sugar is an important item in the production of this country. Judging from the census of 1840, the amount produced in this county annually, cannot be now less than 1,000,000 *lbs.* which, at an average price of eight cents, amounts to *eighty thousand dollars.* Surely the farmers of Chautauque will hold a good competition with slave labor, this year.—*Fredonia Censor.*

Shocking.—We are informed that one of the most horrible occurrences we have ever heard or read of, took place a few days ago, in the lower part of the city, known as Frogtown. It appears that a woman living in that part of the city, had occasion to go out for a short time, leaving none in the house but a small boy, and an infant in the cradle, and telling the boy to put the child to sleep again, should it awake before she got back. As soon as she returned, she asked the boy if the child had wakened: "Yes, mother," he replied, "and I *put it to sleep.*" The mother, thinking it had slept long enough, went to take it up, when she discovered that it was dead, and its head horribly mangled. It appeared afterwards, that the boy, quite unconscious of the crime he was committing, had taken a hammer, and beat the child on its head, until the poor little thing fell asleep in death.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Catholics.—Forty Roman Catholic churches have been erected in the United States during the last year.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(Second Edition.)

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new work on Capital Punishment. By Charles Spear. It contains a variety of thrilling and instructive anecdotes; also, all the capital offenses in every State in the Union; and a speech from O'Connell on the subject. Also, several instances of the execution of the *innocent.* Facts are drawn from history and observation, and the entire scripture ground has been examined. The work is embellished with a fine engraving. Price, 62 1-2 cents.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

JUST published, and for sale at 143 Nassau street, fourth part of "The Legion of Liberty:" being a remonstrance of some of the Free Men, States, and Presses, to the Texan Rebellion, against the laws of Nature and of Nations. Price 6 cts. single; 50 cts. per dozen.

TEACHER WANTED.

AT Trenton, N. J. on the 1st of April, a colored school teacher, well qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Mensuration, and Book-keeping. None but a well-qualified person need apply. The teacher must not be engaged in any other business, but able to devote his whole time and attention to the school.

The school consists of thirty or forty scholars, at two dollars per quarter each; and the State appropriates from $100 to $160; making about $250 salary.

JOHN ANNOLL,
(51 Warren street, near Trenton Bank.)
ROBERT THOMAS,
CHARLES JAMES,
February 29, 1844. ISAAC WELSH.

TEXAN REVOLUTION.

Republished (with additions) at Washington, D. C., from the Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.

To which is added,—

A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON, ON THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, AND THE LATE OUTRAGE IN CALIFORNIA—REPUBLISHED, WITH ADDITIONS, FROM THE LIBERATOR. By Probus.

This is a pamphlet of about 100 large octavo pages. Only a small part consists of the republications; the additions being ten or twelve times larger than the originals. The subjects discussed, are:—

I. The history and merits of the Texan Revolution, under the following heads:

1. The perfidy of the President, and the lawless proceedings of citizens of the United States, who went to Texas "to sow a rebellion."

2. Kindness, hospitality, and generosity of the Mexicans; ingratitude and treachery of the revolutionists.

3. Pretexts of the Revolution. Under this head is a very full account of the political changes which have taken place in Mexico, and of their causes;—the working of the Federative or Federal form of Government, as compared with the Consolidated or Central, in the South American States; a comparative history of *Nullification* in Mexico and the United States; the difference between the South American Federal and Central systems substantially that between our present form of government, and the form proposed by ALEXANDER HAMILTON; the political history of the South American States, and the history and prospects of nullification in the United States, some test of the comparative value of the two systems.

4. Real Causes of the Texan Revolution.

II. The subject of the second Part, or Letter, is the design of annexing Texas to this Union, *at the first session of the next Congress.* The subdivisions of this subject are:—

1. Review of a letter (said to have been, originally, private,) of ex-Governor Gilmer, of Virginia, on the necessity of the speedy annexation of Texas.

2. The principles, speeches, reports, official correspondence, and operations of the leading and confidential friends of John Tyler, in the Cabinet, and in Congress; the alliance between them and the leading members of the democratic party for the extension and perpetuation of slavery and the slave-trade, by the acquisition of Texas and California; the outrage committed by Commodore Jones in the latter province, a part, and in execution, of the secret schemes of the cabinet, and a natural result of their spirit and purposes; the ostensible reasons for that outrage examined.

3. The determination and tendency of their policy to bring about a war between the United States of the one part, and Mexico and Great Britain of the other; it being perfectly understood that the former cannot be despoiled of territory fifteen times as large as the State of New-York, and eighty times as large as Massachusetts, without war with Great Britain, as well as with her

4. The Oregon Bill, a part of the said schemes.

5. The questions of *Visitation* and *Search*, on the coast of Africa, for the arrest of slave trading pirates; the actual extent of the slave trade, and its exclusive prosecution under the American flag; the Quintuple and Ashburton Treaties, Gen. Cass's pamphlet and correspondence in France.

6. Negotiations of our government with Mexico for the cession of Texas and California, from the accession of Gen. Jackson to the present time; Character and proceedings of Messrs. Poinsett and Butler, ministers of the United States, in Mexico; suppression, and probable destruction of official documents; *corruption* brought to light; correspondence of Messrs. Webster and Thompson, with Messrs. de Bocanegra and Almonte; *mistranslations*, in our Department of State, and in our Legation at Mexico, of Mexican official documents.

APPENDIX.

1. John Quincy Adams's opinion of the conduct of our government towards Mexico, extracted from his address to his constituents, September 12, 1842.

2. Collection of Proclamations of neutrality, issued by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Van Buren, and Tyler.

☞ For Sale at this Office.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Upright men shall be astonished at this, and the innocent shall stir up himself against the hypocrite.—*Job.* xvii. 8.

Abhor detraction, the sin of fallen angels, and the worst of fallen men.—*Wm. Penn.*

NARRATIVE of the Proceedings of the Monthly Meeting of New-York, and their Subsequent Confirmation by the Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, in the case of Isaac T. Hopper. Just published, and for sale at this office, No. 143 Nassau street, New-York; and at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

FREE CALICOES!

JUST received, 1 case fine calicoes. Also, 2 cases fine shirting muslins; together with a large assortment of other free dry goods, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

CHARLES WISE,
Northwest corner Arch and Fifth streets.
Philadelphia, 8th, mo. 17th 1843. tf.

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